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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,547.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS.
2-39 P.M.				
24th Oct.	PERSIA	7951		
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525
7th Nov	MARMORA	10509		
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10512		
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6009	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11060
T. 27th ,,	CALEDONIA	7888		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
T. 20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
T. 17th ,,	SALSETTE	6009	MALWA	11990
T. 24th ,,	MOREA	11009		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T. 8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7888		
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd ,,	EGYPT	7912		

T.=Through Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER

At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

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PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CERBERE	5,331	A. Forest	1st Nov, 1908
BOHEMIA	4383	M. Dubrovich	16th Nov, 1908
AFRICA	4,096	P. Babcich	1st Dec, 1908
PRAGA	7,905	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec, 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5,300	G. Bergrutlan	29th Dec. 1908.

* Will Call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Oct, 1908.

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POOR MAN'S FRIEND
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ALTERATIVE PILLS
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AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD,

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	3171	Mon 26th Oct.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 22nd Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie,
LHASA	1,171	Fri, 23rd Oct.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 26th Oct. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Bussreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd Oct, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 24th Oct.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

21st October, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. 1908
OCEANIEN	4,143	Marnen	26th Nov. ,,
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,378	Barillon	18th Mar. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr, ,,
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	13th May. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov. 1908.
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec. ,,

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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
				1908
YEDOSHI MARU	...	B. Kon	...	21st Oct.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	22nd Oct	3rd Nov.
TOTOMI MARU	..	M. Winckler	5th Nov	17th Nov.
YETOROFU MARU	..	K. Sato	17th Nov	29th Nov.
NAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	30th Nov	12th Dec.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	14th Dec	26th Dec.
				1909.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hanis	26th Dec	7th Jan

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
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Nawazi Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Dec, 1908,
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Jan. 1909.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
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Return tickets available			
one year	,, 900	,, 575	

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815: 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 705 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going viâ Genoa and returning viâ Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Beloito	17th Nov, 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Padone	17th Dec, 1908.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Beloito	17th Jan 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 190.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

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16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
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COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
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HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG,	YLOILO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Futicorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden
Karachi.	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Dawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive sums for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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Manager.
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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

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A THOROUGHLY SOUND BINOCULAR OF LONDON MAKE. MAGNIFICATION 9x.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUND	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

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SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL FCS. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

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BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

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LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

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PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1575.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all indents sent through Shippers.

LAWN MOWERS. New Excelsior, sizes 8" to 20", Garden Tools, Pumps, Cans, &c., &c.—PALEK AR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

BRITISH DUNLOPS

The results of Reliability Trials, in which ordinary cars Tour under ordinary conditions, throw more light on the value of a Tyre from the standpoint of the Touring Motorist than do any other tests. A moment's reflection will convince you that this is so—then think of the overwhelming success of Dunlops in the Irish, Scottish and 2,000 miles R. A. C. Trials.

The Dunlop Detachable Rim can be seen in operation at Bombay Depot.

THE DUNLOP TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

TEA, COFFEE, OILMANS STORES, HAMS, BACON, CHEESE.

LIPTONS

QUALITY AND EXCELLENCE.

NOTE ADDRESS

FOR WHOLESALE SUPPLIES
BOMBAY, LIPTON BUILDING,
APOLLO STREET.

POST BOX No. 248. NICOLL ROAD, KARACHI.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,

WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developements and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bringing new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, ulcerous sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO-Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the word "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats fully on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Medical Director, VETARZO REMEDIES, 4, Bond Street, Chambers Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for whom, Price 1/- or 2/9 Post Free.

Agents for India—THEACHER AND CO., LTD. CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "FRANZ FERDINAND," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

R. de CALO,
Acting-Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that as per Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Share-holders held on Thursday, the 8th October, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 22-8-0 per ordinary share free of income tax, and Rs. 7-8-0 per preference share less income tax of annas 3 per share, will be paid at the Chartered Bank or India, Australia and China, on and after THURSDAY, the 29nd October, 1908, to those share-holders whose names stand on the Register on the 8th day of October, 1908, on their presenting their Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, in order to get the Dividend Warrants.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st October, 1908.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 24th and 26th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIVALI FESTIVAL is now APPROACHING, the Public are hereby cautioned against letting off or throwing fireworks on or near any public street, road or thoroughfare, and are informed that any one committing a BREACH of the Law in this respect, will be taken into Custody by the Police and dealt with according to Law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this Order.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 19th October 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, 1908, for the supply of the articles noted below during the twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1909:—

B. Miscellaneous Country Stores.
C. Miscellaneous English Stores.
D. Stationery and paper.

2. Separate Tender forms of each of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of stores required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of stores, etc., tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 29th September, 1908.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 300,000 SLEEPERS for the use of the NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, delivery to begin by 1st June, 1909, and to be completed by 1st November, 1909.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches deep.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian:—Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australian:—Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales:—Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian:—Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland:—Mixed Hardwoods.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber when more than one kind is offered, and to quote rates for each kind as well as the average rate.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of Mixed Hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery C. I. F. ex: Ships' slings at Karachi.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery C. I. F. ex: ships' slings at Karachi.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at these Stations, after having been passed by an Engineer Officer of the North-Western Railway. The Railway Stations at which the Sleepers are to be delivered, and the quantities to be delivered, at each Station, should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary Railway Board, at Calcutta, by noon on FRIDAY, the 15th January 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the next outside with the sender's name and address and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the North-Western Railway," unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of Tender and specifications can be had from the Chief Storekeeper, N.-W. Railway, Lahore, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a 'bona-fide' tender is submitted, while to successful tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the Contract Agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, 13TH OCTOBER, 1908.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Poll-head Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Masagon.
Telephone No. 638.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE

Sole Proprietor: MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
ELLIS OPERA CO.
25 ARTISTS 25

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21
THE BLUE MOON.

THURSDAY, OCT. 22.
BELLE OF MAYFAIR.

Prices, Rs. 4, 2 and 1.
Plan now Open at ROSE & Co.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

AN AMATEUR DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF THE
KHANDALA CONVALESCENT HOME.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH.
Box plan at SOUNDY & CO.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

Will re-open shortly on the MAIDAN.

THE "EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH

WILL OPEN SHORTLY

And undertake a new kind of advertisements.

Persons desirious of advertising through this Valuable Medium are requested to apply as soon as possible to the MANAGER, Parisian Photographic Company, Waterloo Mansions, Apollo Bunder, who is in charge of this Department.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 15.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit, until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

MASTER BUILDER.

The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is
AQUILA TONIC.

Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvellous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON ST. BOMBAY.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 19, Worbes Street, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

A GENTLEMAN and his Sister having a flat facing the Sea, on Colaba Reclamation, will be glad to hear of a MARRIED COUPLE and BACHELOR of good social position to share with them. Apply Box No. 360, Care of this Paper.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BUILT TO GO. Our high grade English manufactured cycles: Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate, Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 8, Mofussil Rs. 2 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inscribed. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic (best for roses), at 12 annas per pound; Grass, at 4 annas. Patent Aphicides and Sprayers, &c., &c.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

MADE EASY WHAT-BIKING.—A good bicycle makes cycling a pleasure. Try the Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1, Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

STORES and PROVISIONS.—Why send your servants to the Bazaar for your Stores and Provisions when you can get superior goods at practically Bazaar Prices at PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 19, L. Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay."

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WE OFFER GOOD MOUNT.—High grade English built up-to-date cycles, Sunbeam, Royal Indian Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—Senior COMPOSITORS. Apply "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—TWO FLATS, situated on the Apollo Bunder or Colaba Reclamations, each with two Bedrooms, and Bathrooms, with improved Sanitary arrangements. Reply at once to Box No. 392, care of this paper, giving full details as to accommodation, position, lights and fans, rent, &c.

WANTED at ONCE in a good HEALTHY situation—Apollo Bunder or Colaba Reclamations,—a FLAT, with 2 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, with improved Sanitary arrangements and lights and fans. Reply to Box No. 393, care of this Paper.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Mornings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,

FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for sought for
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a Packet of Valuable Rubies.
H. C. Suit No. 97 of 1908.
Nemchand Melapchand
vs.
Kanyalal Kisonchand.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort.

1 packet containing 18 valuable square, round and leaf shaped rubies, weighing about 33 ruttics is one lot.

The above is on view.

For particulars apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., Solicitors, for the Receiver at their office in Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

By order of the concerned:

1	Indian cut valuable emerald	weighing	27¼ Carats.
1	Dó.	Do.	20 do.
1	Do.	Do.	19¼ do.

And 10 white round-drilled pearls.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Abdul Waheb bin Ebrahim bin Jamel, an insolvent.

10 White round undrilled pearls, weighing about 54 chows.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Pakmodia Street, near Two Tanks.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of October, 1908, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned properties by order and under the instructions of Rahim Premji Parpia, the sole executor of the last will and testament of the will of Premji Parpia deceased, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khatizabibi, widow of Mahomed Hussein bin Nakwa Mahomed Burray, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 22nd day of September, 1899, and executed by the above mortgagor in favour of the said mortgagee.

Description of the Property.

Firstly.—All that piece of land admeasuring 174 3-9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1210-1211, new No. 6376, old survey No. 1-1158, 1157 and new survey No. 4522 with the messuage, tenement dwellinghouse or chawl standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 6974 and Street No. 133-135, all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Grant Road and on the East side of Pakmodia street in the city and Registration subdistrict of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Tyabjee Jeewakhan, on or towards the West by the said Pakmodia Street, on or towards the north by Footpath beyond which is the said Grant Road and on or towards the south by Gomer Sewer Lane.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages or warehouse standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of Pakmodia Street without the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 102 square yards be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No, 1212, new No. 8377, old survey No. 1156, and new survey No. 45-21 and by the Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under ward No. 6873 and Street No. 131 and bounded on the East by the property of Bohora Tyabji Jeewakhan, on the west by the said Pakmodia Street, on the north by the property firstly described and on the south by the Gomer Sewer Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Munchershaw and Narmadashanker, solicitors for the mortgagee at No. 13 Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Jewellery.

Under instructions from Nawab Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd October, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the following remaining very valuable jewellery:—

LIST OF JEWELLERY.

1 pair diamond kurun'ul with pearl strings and pearl drops.
1 pair diamond chand bawly with pearl pendants.
1 pair diamond chukris with pearl pendants.
1 diamond tecka with 3 strings of pearls.
1 diamond jugia with 10 strings of pearls.
1 pair zilmily, with 3 pearls strings each.
1 diamond tania, with 2 strings of pearls.
1 Mirza beparva, with 10 strings of pearls with jewel pendant.
1 pair diamond Lurzak, with 14 strings of pearls and emeralds pendants.
1 diamond chan sisful.

The jewellery is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Bapu Cottage" Club Road, Byculla (opposite the Byculla Club) the valuable and artistic teak and blackwood household furniture such as telescopic dining table, chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, marble-topped tables and teapoys, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs lined silk plush, corner and side cabinets, Hyderabad and Jail-made carpets, lady's secretariat, large size revolving top office table, plate glass door book cases, hatstand, wooden and iron brass bedsteads, marble top combination, dressing and washband tables, single and double zoonda mirror almiras, wardrobe, chest of drawers, Veranda seats, Hinks' table lamps, pictures, clock, ebonized iron framed cottage piano by Rose & Co., rich glassware, porcelain ware, etc., the property of Dr. Weatherall and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Jenkins House, Apollo Bunder, near the Saluting Battery, the valuable and neatly made French polished household furniture, of which several pieces are by Devji Canji, made to order, such as sliding dining table, chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, English writing table with book case, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs lined velvet cabinets, blackwood bedstead made to order, mirrored door almiras, clothes and gown presses, chest-of-drawers, marble topped dressing and washband tables, large book case, Encyclopædia Britannica, brass gas light, hanging chandeliers, cottage piano by Rose and Co., pianola with 30 rolls, large size flute organs, in splendid order, carpets, standing lamps, almost new iron safe by Godrej, made to order, with 20 lever, lock, pictures, ice box, rich glassware and crockery ware, plated ware, clocks, etc., the property of Dr. D. S. Fraser proceeding to Europe and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 21ST OCTOBER, 1908.

ILFORD COLLEGE FOR BOYS. SEVEN KINGS, ESSEX.

Senior Form:—THE PINES, 40, ALDBOROUGH ROAD
Junior Form:—THE ROOKERY.
UNDER
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

Large Houses and Grounds.
Spacious, Airy, and Lofty Class-rooms.
LARGE SPORTS FIELD.
Separate Playground for Little Boys.
Thorough Education in all its Branches.
Preparation for Public Schools,
Commercial Life, and all Examinations.

A Competent Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

Parents wishing to send their Boys to England to be educated will find this an unusual opportunity, as the Boys will not only have a thorough Education, but also the advantages of a happy and refined home. Entire charge taken. Special care and attention given to young, backward, and delicate Boys.

Testimonials and References from Parents and Guardians extending over a period of many years.

Special Form for Little Boys under a Lady.

TERMS:—From 50 to 100 Gs. per annum (inclusive).
For Prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE PRINCIPAL.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy, Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of October, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Sally Mahomed Cassum Nanji:—

W. C.—3116 16061/5 5 cases enamelled dinner carriers.
2710 69715/2 12 cases enamelled bowls.
3001 16781/5 5 do. Tea kettles.
16786/9 5 do. do.

On account of the concerned 1 Bale 300 pieces cotton blankets 48 inches by 78 inches.

By order of Parakh Manilal Parbhulal and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors.

1 Densmore Typewriter Policy Size No. 8.
1 do. Brief size No. 3.

On account of the concerned a consignment of English gilt jewellery consisting of bracelets, necklaces, buttons, scarf pins, rings, chains, mirrors, brushes, wrist belts, etc.

4 cases table glassware.

50 Incandescent gas lamps, 600 and 1,000 candle powers, suitable for workshops, goods yard and similar places of extensive dimensions.

100 Street and garden lanterns.

300 Pieces Stellon Burners with chimneys and mantles, 14 inches.

30 Pieces English plated trays with handles, suitable for Hotels and Restaurant.

100 Pieces silk woven shawls.

50 Pieces silk scarf.

50 Silk blouse pieces.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 21ST OCTOBER, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st October, 1908, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building, Street No. 31-33, 24, 26-34, 50-54, 56-64; Case No. 210, 217, 218, Duncan Cross Lane.

Building, Street No. 16-18, 36-40, 31, 37,57-63, 16-18, Case No. 211, 223, 228, Chimna Butcher Street, Doctor Street, Dhuboo Street.

Building, Street No. 20-22; 204, Case Nos. 238: 253, Balu Street and Krishu Street.

Building, Street No. 536-538: 32-42 and 19, Case No. 293, 368, Memonwada Road and New Bengalpura.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED WATCHES, CUTLERY, CHAINS, &c., &c,

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, if not previously disposed of by private contract on account of the concerned saved from the fire that lately occurred in Abdool Reheman Street.

A quantity of goods such as watches, cutlery, chains, &c., &c., damaged by fire and water.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 21ST OCTOBER, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of landed property situate at Clare Road, Byculla, advertised to take to-day is POSTPONED, until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE PEARLS AND EMERALDS.

On FRIDAY, the 6th proximo, at 2-30 P. M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Tricamdas Gordhundas & Co. and on account and risk of Hemchund Gagulchand.

Parcel No. 22—1 Bunch, 16 strings, 105 white pearls, about 9½ chows, 113 carats.

On account and risk of Hemraj Chaturmal:—

Parcel No. 30—1 Parcket, 144 emeralds, about 33½ carats.

Parcel No. 64—1 Packet, 959 emeralds, about 444 carats.

Parcel No. 3—1 Bunch, 17 strings 97 white pearls, about 142 chows, 125 11-16 carats.

On account and risk of Vadilal Chunilal:—

Parcel No. 88—1 Bunch, 15 string, 87 white pearls, about 63 chows, 85¼ carats.

On account and risk of Nemchund Navalchund.

Parcel No. 42—1 white drilled pearl, about 137 chows, 14½ carats.

Parcel No. 46—1 white drilled-pearl, about 7 chows 3½ carats.

Parcel No. 38—1 Bunch, 15 strings, 97 white pearls, about 187 chows, 150 carats.

On account and risk of Khimchund Kalidas:—

Parcel No. 51—Contains 4 bundles undrilled 32 white pearls, 125 chows, 69 carats.

Parcel No. 57—Contains 9 strings, 50 white pearls, 180 chows, 102½ carats.

Parcel No. 71—Contains one string, 20 white pearls, 129 chows, 57 carats.

Parcel No. 36—Contains 6 bundles, 394 buttons pearls, 108 chows, 170½ carats.

On account and risk of Surajmal Himatlal:—

Parcel No. 99-1 Bunch 9 strings, 32 white pearls, 341 chows, 125 carats.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 21ST OCTOBER, 1908.

FRESH STOCK ARRIVED.

Our Goods Challenge Competition.

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES

are guaranteed to be without blemish.

Our "A 1" and "ELEPHANT" Brands of TYRES are SPECIALITIES.

DUNLOP'S—The World's Best MOTOR TYRES and TUBES of every description in stock.

For prices, etc., apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BURMAH LUBRICATING OILS,

Cheapest and Best.

BURMAH PETROL,
Drives your Car Furthest.
BURMAH MOTOR OILS
AND
MOTOR GEAR OIL,
Save all friction in your Car.
BURMAH CANDLES,
Burn brightest and will not warp.
BURMAH KEROSINE
GOLD MOHR BRAND,
for Lamps.
BURMAH KEROSINE
PICTORIA BRAND
for Oil Engines.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
BURMAH OIL CO., LD.,
SHAW WALLACE & CO.
Agents.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI AND MADRAS.

SLINGSBY'S TRUCKS.

HAND-CARTS,
STREET-CARTS,
DELIVERY VANS, ETC.
FOR
Confectioners, Bakers, Caterers, Dairymen
Aerated Water Manufacturers, Booksellers, Stationers, Chemists,
Oilmanstores, Wine
Merchants, Etc.

Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. } BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,925,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Semarang.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manila.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENT

1, 2, 3

SHILLINGS STORES CO.

Have now on view an exceptional display of

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Selected with discrimination in

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nothing too cheap to be truly cheap, and nothing too dear to be extravagant. A distinct revelation to those who are unacquainted with the Co's stock, to find what charming and dainty articles can be acquired at such moderate prices.

ALL VISITORS are welcome, with the assurance that they incur no obligation to purchase.

36 MEADOWS STREET; 11 EAST STREET,
BOMBAY. POONA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1,308 tons, Captain W R Etton, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Bushreh, &c, with a general cargo, 5 cases opium and J R R Wilson, Mr and Mrs Fry and child, Mr P C Ghose and 144 deck passengers.

THE A Lloyd's S N Co's steamer E F Ferdinand 3,843 tons, Captain E Nitsbe, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Trieste, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okhla, 3,435 tons, Captain J Reddock, sailed on Monday for Tuticorin with ballast.

THE steamer Munosa, 2,197 tons, Captain G S Bone, sailed on Monday for Calcutta via Cochin, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Birkhall, 2,737 tons, Captain H Jones, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 2,565 tons, R N R Captain A E G Tipper, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Rangoon &c, with a cargo of rice and general and 12 deck passengers.

THE steamer Trocas, 2,657 tons, Captain H Miles, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Pang Kulam via Colombo and Cochin with a cargo of Kerosine oil in bulk.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okhla, 3,435 tons, Captain Reddock, sailed yesterday for Tuticorin, with ballast.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons, Captain T. H. Hide, R.N.R., arrivsd in Bombay harbour on Monday evening from Shanghai, etc., with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. J. R Heyeman, Mr. F. Lyon. From Kobe.—Mr. Kawahashi, Mrs. Yamada and infant. From Honkong.—Mr. and Mrs Wiley, Mr. Abrahamson, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Lady and 3 children. From Singapore.—Mr. S. Ohads, Col. and Mrs. J. H. Jellett, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. W. Fosbury, Miss Christian, Mr. F. Kannady, Mr. W. P. Smith, Mrs. E. B. Pike, Mr. Risley, Miss Bandar, Miss Marsel, Miss Blackwell, Mr. O'Suleman, Mr. A. Altenor, Mr. C. H. Limboas-Mearse. From Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Walker and infant. From Auckland.—Mr. Treacher. From Sydney.—Miss A Hopkins.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence.....Lt E Stocken .....R I Marine
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr ...Shuter .....R Navy

In the Stream.

R I M S Northbrook...Comdr Henly .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt G O Forteath ...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 20.

Abbotsford	2852	Scroggie ..... The Bombay & Co
Anchenarden	2345	Galloways ..... E Latham & Co
Adova	2271	Smith ..... W & A G & Co
Birkhall	2738	Jones ..... C Muncherji & Sons
Brasiliana	2438	Tunbly ..... Cary Bros Co
Bahadur	2986	Cubbin ..... T Morrison & Co
Brand	1519	Evensen ...W & A Graham & Co
Clematis	2329	Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
Cintra	1917	Kaselvurn ..... M M & Co
Calcutta	2244	Young ..... T M & Co
Dwarka	759	Cutbush ..... P Gulf ..... M M &Co
Fife	2494	Harrison ..... Bombay Co
Fultala	2702	Allen ..... M M & Co
Goalpara	1308	E'ton ....
Hild	720	Salvesen ..... F F Campbell & Co
Inchborva	2572	Nicholas ..... T Morrison & Co
Ipswick	515	Webb ..... S Dharamsi & Co
Irimere	2326	Socberg ..... W & A G & Co
Kirley Bank	2092	Kerr ..... W & A G & Co
Kt Templor	4601	Gihilt ..... W & A Graham & Co
Kilkarran	2413	Smith ..... The Bombay Co
Lady Gordon	316	Butler ..... M M & Co
Melbourne	2394	Stafford ..... Finlay Muir & Co
Nawab	2041	Olden-Col ..... T M & Co
Rajput	3615	McLinnan ..... T Morrison & Co
Singapore	2786	Taylor ..... K Nixon & Co
Shah Najam	2751	Foster ..... Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz	2523	Baldwin ..... Shah S N Co
Strathdee	2846	White ..... W & A G & Co
Strathgarry	2840	Stanhope ..... W & A G & Co
Strathness	2812	Lamont ..... S Wallace & Co
Trocas	2657	Miles ....
Vauxhall	2346	Bradbering ..... Bombay Co
Xima	146	Mahomed ..... Shah S N Co
Zeroaster	2376	Brickham ..... Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
C & R Fazilka	2698	Williams	Calcutta	21-10	M M & Co
D & B Devanha	4785	... Hide	Shanghai	11-11	P & O Co
F Warora	2565	Tipper ... K'chi		23-10	M M & Co
G Hoseinee	994	Jourden	Mauritius	26-10	B & P S N Co
H Firoze	2005	Watson ... Jeddah		21-10	B & P S N Co
K Monsoori	1735	Hannah		24-10	R & P S N Co
L Ahmadi	1640	Hughes ... Basseh		1-11	B & P S N Co
M Shah Ameer	1922	Harrison ... Jeddah		24-10	Essaji & A M Jewanji
M Shah Ameer	1922	Harrison	Jeddah	24-10	Shah S N Co of India
N Uhenfels	3568	Franzms ...	Bremen	23-10	W & A Graham & Co
Kaiser	1714	Pohlenz ...	Zanzibar	2-10	A Strauss
Kanzler	1864	Michelsen ...	Z'bar	22-10	A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Trafford Hall	3436	Hood ... K'chi	31-10	K N Co
2	Castalia	4081	Hamilton, L'pool	24-10	W & A G & Co
3	Rajput	3615	McLemah ... Soura'aya	23-10	T M & Co
6	Shah Nasir	2555	Bevill M'tius	23-10	E Tajbhoy
7	F Ferdinand	3843	Nitsche ... Kobe	26-10	A L S N Co Ld
8	Koerber	3163	Toresti ... Trieste	1-11	R De Calo
10&11	Oceana	3587	Shanghai	28-10	P & O Co
12	Persia	4198	Haughton ... London	24-10	P & O Co
15	Yeboshi Maru	2992	... Kobe Kon	22-10	N Y Kaisha
16	Alavi	3324	Hill ... Jeddah	26-10	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Bahadur ...329 Fakeera .....Mangalore Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Devanha s	Hide	S'ghai, Sept 29
20	Trocas s	Miles	P Kalam, Oct 2
	Warora s	Tipper	R'goon Sept 26
	E F Ferdinand s.	Nitsche	Trieste, Sept 29
	Goalpara s	Elton	Busreh, Oct 5

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Killin s	Wilson	Calcutta.
	Salveig s	Trovick	Calcutta
	Okhla s	Reddock	Tuticorin
	Munosa s	Bone	Calcutta

The steamer Birkhall, Jones, for Calcutta obtained her portclearance on Tuesday.

The following vessels began to load on Monday.

Steamer Ahmedi, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Warora, for Calcutta, &c.
" Trafford Hall, for Liverpool, &c.
" E F Ferdinand, for China, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chattan, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 17th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, arrived in London on the evening of the 17th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 18th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Arabia, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 18th instant.

The N Y K steamer Yetorofu Maru, left Moji for Hongkong yesterday.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, outward bound passed Suez on the evening of the 16th instant and is due to arrive here on the 26th instant.

The steamer Umsinga, of the Natal Direct Line which left Bombay on 7th instant arrived at Suez on 19th idem.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Bohemia, left Trieste on the 18th instant and is due at Bombay on 3rd proximo.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Costatia s—Fobales wool, H. K. M. Jaitha, 2 bales silk waste, K. Minor & Co.; 10 bales wool, B. Tillakchand; 56 bales wool R Saton, 30 bales wool, R Moloobhoy; 2000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—9 bales hemp F. Khoobchand 6 bales; hided B Esmail 1 case carpets, and 2 cases brasware F. P. Bhumgara; 37 bales hides, R M Kooha; 2 bales hides. H M H Essa 5 bales hides H A Dower; 119 bales skids W and A Graham & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Camara s—330 bales Cotton E. Spinner & Co, 290 bales cotton, Goddess & Co. 330 bales cotton, Rally Bros 210 bales cotton. Volkart Bros. 2000 cwt. rapeseed, N. Lallubhai 10 bales trust J. A. Eehhie & Co; 999 cwt. Myrabollams, A Verijlal.

When fols s—100 cwt. nigerseed J. Lukhmidas.

FOR HAMBURG.

Uhenfels s—220 bales cotton E Latham & Co.; 180 bales cotton ply Tadiwalla 1080 bales cotton 60 bales cotton W Wolf & Sons 56 cwts gum, J. Sojpal 6 poots rosa oil and spots geranum oil 30/0 cwt rapeseed Volcart Bros.; 222 bales cotton Goddum 165 bales cottonfly K. Visram & Co.

FOR HULL.

Kt. Errant s—7200 cwts Caston seed, Ralli Bros; 2075 cwts Castolseed A Varijlal; 500 cwts dillseed, Baure & Krause.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koeber s—12 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton Bomanji & Co.; 306 cwt gum, P Jethabhop; 1000 cwt linseed, Volcart Bros 143 cwt Mothen offearl shells, Mr. Jafferbhoy 500 cwts Myrabollums G M merchant & Co 110 bales cotton Glade & Co, 165 bales cotton J A Beghi & Co 999 cwts Gengelly seed E D Sassoon & Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—30 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR NEWYORK.

Costalia s—102 cwts gum, S Damji and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Koeber s—200 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 309 bales cotton, J A Beghbie and Co; 1,000 cwts linsced Lonis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—32 cwts mustarseed, J. Fachiri; 2 coses piecegoods, Engene Muffre; 6 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 1,000 cwts betseed, Ralli Brs; 2,000 cwts costerseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Trafford Hall s—600 tons manganese ore, Schroder Smid and Co.

FOR BARSELONA.

Castalia s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oceana s—225 bales twist G Cotton and Co: 100 bales twist M B Kaisha 800 bales twist David Sassoon and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oceana s—709 bales twist, G Cotton and Co; 400 bales twist. C Bhawanidas.

Yeboshi Maru s—25 bales twist, Framji and Sons; 100 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 109 bales twist, G Cotten and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru s—2 bales cotton, Vatchaghandy and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru s—28 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKAHAMA.

Yeboshi Maru s—100 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

FOR HAIPHONG.

E F Ferdinand s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION,

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Tehesan Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bbamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m, of the 20th October 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	20	1	2 a.m.	13	58
Teheran ...	20	11	45 p.m.	3	15
Suez	20	2	5 p.m.	0	35

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for ever additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WILD—October 19, at 23 Marine Lines, Bombay, the wife of A. C. Wild Esq., I. C. S., of a daughter.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

KEMP'S
CHIRETTONES
SUPERSEDE
QUININE.

NOTE 1. **QUININE** makes your head ache.
CHIRETTONES do not.
NOTE 2. **QUININE** costs Rs. 2-4 for 100 5-gr. tablets.
CHIRETTONES cost Re. 1. for 100 5-gr. tablets delivered anywhere.
NOTE 3. **QUININE** does not suit Everybody.
CHIRETTONES do. They are called Everybody's Tonic.
NOTE 4. **QUININE** is disagreeable.
CHIRETTONES are pleasantly bitter; when ground up and mixed with a little sugar and water children and others will take them readily.
CHIRETTONES are the cheapest and most effective Tonic and Fever cure in existence. Give them to everybody in the house when fever is prevalent, or a Tonic is required. They are EVERYBODY'S TONIC.
Re. 1 delivered anywhere free of all other charges.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m.; Sun sets, 6h. 13m.; High water 9-24m., 9-10a; Low water, 2-35m., 3-27a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.

Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, 17, Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p. m.

Bandmann's Theatre, the Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct. 25th, New Moon 0h 16-6m. p.m.; Oct. 20th, in Apogee 7h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, October 22.—Bombay Gymkhana annual Mounted Sports. Bandmann's Theatre: the Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 35m.; Sun sets, 6h. 12m.; High water, 9-52m., 10-13a.; Low water, 3-19m. 3-55a.

Friday, October 23.—Bandmann's Theatre: The Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 35m.; Sun sets, 6h. 11m.; High water, 10-18m., 10-43a.; Low water, 3-57m., 4-23a.

Saturday, October 24.—Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Bandmann Theatre, The Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m.; High water, 10-4m., 11-13a. Low water, 4-32m., 4-51a.

Sunday, October 25.—19th Sunday after Trinity. Hindu Dewali holiday. Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 11-11m., 11-44a. Low watar, 5-6m., 5-12a.

Monday, October 26.—Bombay Gymkhana Annual Mounted Sports. Hindu New Year's Day. Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water 11-89m. Low water, 5-39m., 5-47a.

Tuesday, October 27.—Indian Cotton Company, Ordinary and extraordinary general meetings, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-30 and 3-40 p.m. New Berar Company, Ordinary and extraordinary general meetings, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-50 and and 4 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 37m.; Sun sets, 6h. 9m.; High water, 0-16m., 0-8a.; Low water, 6-12m., 6-15a.

MANOKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,638, the daily average being 154. The total of new patients was 750.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday evening under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, when business of a formal nature was transacted.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—H. H. the Mahraja of Jodhpur has arrived in Bombay and put up in the Great Western Hotel.—H. H. the Maharaja of Kolahpur, has also arrived and taken up his residence in a bungalow in Girgaum Road.

CALLAPSE OF A TENT.—In consequence of the high wind and rain that broke out suddenly on Monday morning, a large tent in the occupation of Mr. Algar of the Preventing Service and pitched at Koliwada, Sewri, came down. Mr. Algar and his family were in the tent at the time. Mrs. Algar was hurt on the chest slightly, while Mr. Algar had his right hand slightly injured. Furniture to the extent of Rs. 450 was damaged.

BROACH LOYALTY MEETING.—Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal, President of Broach City, has been informed that Government have received with satisfaction the resolutions passed at the public meeting held under his presidency, expressing sentiments of loyalty. The same gentleman has also received a reply from the Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad to the resolutions of sympathy passed at a public meeting presided over by him in His Highness' sad bereavement, thanking, him on behalf of the citizens of Broach.

THE MEMORY MAN.—Mr. N. P. Shukla has received the following "chit" from H. E. the Governor:—Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay.—Government House, Kirkee, 6-10-08.—Nathuram P. Shukla has given an exhibition of his powers of memory before His Excellency the Governor of Bombay this evening. I am desired by His Excellency to give him this letter and to say that all those who witnessed the performance were much struck by his wonderful memory; and it is well worth giving him an opportunity of displaying his remarkable talents.

THEFT AS A SERVANT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Tapsell charged one Manual Xavier Azavedo, a Goanese, with theft, as a servant, of a pair of socks belonging to Commander Frank Dobson of the R. I. M. S. "Hardinge." It appeared from evidence that the complainant had the accused's things searched on suspicion, when the latter was found in possession of the property. The accused pleaded not guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

A MEETING OF FISHERMEN.

THE fishermen of Bombay are on the war path against the Parsi contractors of squatters' fees in the Arthur Crawford and Null Bazar markets, who, they say, exact more than the amounts due to them under the market regulations. There was consequently a strike by the fishermen of the Crawford Market on Saturday and Sunday, when no fish was to be had, for all the men and women of the fishing fraternity, who make the markets lively with their strong lungs and uncouth language, were conspicuous by their absence. The strike was the result of orders issued by the Patels of the fishermen's community. The Parsi contractors, whose occupation of collecting fees was gone for those days, requested the Patels to reconsider their decision, and at their request the fishermen held a meeting on Monday night in their dhurmsalla in Sonapore. There was a large attendance, including, besides 39 Patels, fishermen from Mandvi, Colivada, Doongri, Worli, Danda, Versova, Chimbai, Sion, Mahim, and Sewri. It is the custom of the fraternity to demand a payment of Rs. 2-8-0 for each Patel and the expenses of holding the meeting from the party, at whose instance the meeting was held. The Parsi contractors, at whose request the meeting was called, had therefore to pay Rs. 97-8-0 for the Patels and Rs. 35 for the expenses of holding the meeting. The complaint of the fishermen, as stated before the meeting, was that the contractors exacted more fees than they were entitled to, while the latter alleged that baskets concealed under baskets were brought to the market on the heads of big strong coolies, and they were thus defrauded of the fee of one anna per basket. After a discussion prolonged over an hour and a half, an intelligent fisherman exclaimed that there was a condition about an "auction sale" in the contract between the Municipality and the contractors, and that that condition should be enforced in future. The two Parsi contractors, Messrs. Nowroji Bomonji Indawalla and Dadabhoy Byramji, were present throughout the proceedings of the meeting and they took an oath to act in strict accordance with the condition of the "auction sale." The meeting thereupon resolved to re-open the business of selling fish in the Crawford Market.

The fishermen of the Null Bazar, who were present at the meeting, complained of their own hardships being greater than those suffered by their brethren of the Crawford Market; and they resolved to go on strike. The Parsi contractor of Null Bazar, on the other hand said that, at the meeting before the last, the jamat had decided that he was innocent; and that therefore the resolution to go on strike was only a pretext to exact from him the expenses of calling another meeting of the jamat.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) S. AND W. CO.

THE annual ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held on Monday afternoon at the office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, Mr. M. Bhoomeah, chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding.

The following is the directors' report:—At the last annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders held on 21st October 1907, the directors, owing to the high prices which had been paid for cotton, were unable to present to you as satisfactory a statement of the result of the business done during the official year ended on 30th June 1907, as they had been able to present the previous year. On the present occasion also, they regret that they have to make somewhat similar announcement. The net profit for the year is Government Rs. 1,60,689-11-7, and this with the balance of Government Rs. 10,422-9-11 carried over from the previous year, makes a total of Government Rs. 1,71,112-5-6. Of this amount Government Rs. 28,000 were paid in April last as an ad interim dividend at the rate of Government Rs. 40 per share and there now remain Government Rs. 1,43,112-5-6, which your directors recommend should be disposed of as follows:—(a) In payment of a further dividend on 700 shares at Government Rs. 60 per share making a total dividend for the year of Government Rs. 100 per share, that is to say, 10 per cent. on the capital of the Company, Government Rs. 42,000; (b) to be carried to reserve fund, Government Rs. 90,000, (c) as bonus to certain of the Company's employees, Government Rs 2,889-9-3; (d) balance to be carried te next year's profit and loss account, Government Rs. 8,222-13-3; total Government Rs. 1,43,112-6 6.

The directors' report was adopted, and a dividend of Rs. 60 per share was declared. The retiring director Mr. M. Bhoomeah was re-elected, and Messrs. F. A. C. Fardunji and Balaji Pandurung Navalkar were re-appointed auditors.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd Oct on 1,772·90 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,41,000	2,00,000	7,000	3,48,000
Or per mile of Railway	79	113	4	196
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	21,31,744	19,99,065	85,122	42,15,931
Total for 14 weeks	22,72,744	21,99,065	92,122	45,63,931
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year.	1,47,653	3,35,797	9,303	4,92,753
For mile of Ry. do.	84	190	5	279
Total to corresp'd date do.	25,30,111	40,84,719	1,00,059	67,14,882

Decrease for the week ..... Rs, 1,44,753
Do to date ..... ,, 21,50,951

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beauteful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, Wholesale Depot; 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BABY BORN WITH TERRIBLE ECZEMA

Which Spread Over Body, Head and Limbs—No Rest or Sleep for Mother or Child—Doctor Would Not Let Him be Bathed—Tiny Sufferer Grew Worse Every Day.

FOUND A PERFECT CURE IN CUTICURA

"My little boy was born with his legs and the lower part of his body covered with eczema. I told the doctor about it. He gave me a lotion for it and told me not to wash the little one. I carried out my orders until his head, face and shoulders were covered with the humour. Then I informed the doctor that the lotion was doing no good. He gave me a different lotion and an ointment, but still insisted on saying not to bathe the baby. I used the remedies but he got no better. There was no rest, no sleep for baby or myself and I was worn out. Baby was very thin and seemed to be getting worse every day. I resolved to give the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment a trial. I am thankful to-day that I did for one set cured him. He is as fat now and sleeps as well as any child of fifteen months and I still use Cuticura Soap for his bath. Mrs. Gauld, Oldmeldrum, Rothienorman, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Jan. 15, 1908."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

SANATIVE

Antiseptic Cleansing Is Best Accomplished by Cuticura.

Women, especially mothers, find Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills the purest, sweetest and most effective remedies, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for the treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions, as well as for restoring to health, strength and beauty pale, weak, nervous, prematurely faded, run-down women.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A Single Set often Cures. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

TO H.M. THE KING.

BUCHANAN'S

"Red Seal"

Scotch Whisky

Sold Everywhere.

MRS. BEETON says: "In pastry making, the quality to be desired is lightness." For plain pastry, lightness can always be secured by using

'Paisley Flour'

(TRADE MARK)

—the sure raising powder. Take a dessert-spoonful of "Paisley Flour" to a quarter pound of flour, and mix well dry before making the dough. Bake as usual, and you will have crisp, light, very digestible pastry, which will not get doughy when cold. "Paisley Flour" is made by BROWN & POLSON *only*.

SAL HEPATICA

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in

Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.

KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
BEYNON & CO., 50, Esplanade Rd.

Are We Becoming Bald-Headed?

Baldness More Prevalent Abroad than in England.

Are we becoming a bald-headed race?

That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.

Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsutic growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.

The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.

"Harlene" is both cleansing, tonic, and preservative, and may be used safely by people of all ages. It may be obtained direct from the manufacturers, Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C., and from any chemist or stores in the Colonies. Furthermore, in order that "Harlene's" merits may be tested before adoption the proprietors will forward a free sample supply to all who fill in the form below and forward same to them.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To TEST DEPT., EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer above, the special free bottle of "HARLENE" *necessary for a practical trial of this application. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage.*

Name .....

Address .....

If you wish to buy RELIABLE SEEDS

send for a free copy of illustrated catalogue with descriptions and instructions for cultivation, from

PESTONJEE POCHAJEE POCHA,
Importer of Seeds, Bulbs, Garden Implements, etc.,
No. 8, Napier Road,
Camp POONA.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Regd

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

When frequently used.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of Mr. imparting strength and manly vigour to the most constituted and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated: as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their days a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, nervous irritability and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, unpleasant dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that annihilate and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour to parts of insufficient and inconsequency. Price 11s. or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Dizziness, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 33s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Bile, Dizziness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days will see the sufferer cured. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and reject worthless imitations from unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Journal," by Dr. De Roos, on the various Nervous Debility, Impudency, Depression of spirits, and enfeebled Nervous Energy. Price 2s. post free from Mr. [illegible]

Sole Agents for Bombay, [illegible]

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

TO RECRUIT BRITISH OFFICERS.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—The difficulty of obtaining sufficient recruits for the rank and file of the British Army in peace time has always been forward, but till within the last decade this difficulty has never applied to the officers' ranks. In spite of the meagre pay, the spirit of adventure and the romance of a military life have been sufficient to attract more than the needful number of young men of the upper and upper middle classes to train our soldiers in peace time and to lead them with gallantry and credit in war. Now, however we are threatened with a scarcity of desirable, well-educated men to fill the vacancies among the commissioned ranks. To whatever causes this may be due it is well worth while seriously to consider how best to remedy it, and not to think of sluring over the problem by taking men who are not sufficiently fit for the position and responsibilities. In the opinion, we believe, of all experienced officers holding His Majesty's commission the British Army must be led by men of birth, breeding and sound education. The British officer must be a man of qualities undoubtedly superior to those of the men whom he has to command, to educate and generally to set an example to. He must be what in this country is comprehensively described as a "pukka sahib." And in spite of the socialistic and levelling tendency of the age this opinion, we are persuaded, would be strongly endorsed by the man in the ranks, for no one is a more critical or acute judge of the qualities of his officers than Tommy Atkins.

It would doubtless at first be a popular movement to open the combatant ranks of the officer's status to deserving non-commissioned officers of good standing and sound military proclivities. The whole military world recognises and admires the splendid fitness of the British non-commissioned officers, for the important duties at present entrusted to them. But no one, we think would discover more readily than the private soldier what a blow this innovation would sooner or later deal at the efficiency of the Army and how adversely it would affect the soldier himself,even putting the question of efficiency altogether on one side. There will,no doubt, be many who will cavil at this statement which, it need hardly be said, is put forward in no disparagement of a hard-working and eminently deserving class of stanuchly practical soldiers ; but these objectors will not be found among the ranks of British officers, at any rate in any appreciable numbers, nor after the first experiment, we are persuaded, would objectors be found among the rank and file themselves. That being so, the question resolves itself into the best way of attracting men of the desired class. The only feasible way is to appeal to the officers themselves and to the families of the upper and upper-middle classes to instil into a sufficiently large proportion of their male children from their earliest childhood, the idea that the only vocation open to them is a military one and to educate them specially for the profession. Select a certain number of schools whose special duty and business it is to prepare and send a large percentage of their scholars into the Army as officers, and offer these schools special inducements in the way of endowments and scholarships. Many schools have scholarships at the University, but what school in the United Kingdom has Army scholarships which would assist a boy for so many years of his military life or even offer him a prize which would start him with a good and ample outfit or free education at one of the military academies ?

The whole idea may seem idealistic; but is not a fact that there are at the present moment many officers serving who cannot remember the time when they were not from earliest childhood intended for the Army and never dreamt of entering any other profession? If this can be so impressed on individual children why not on large numbers as an organised whole? The age for entering the service might then be lowered as in the Navy, and cadets join regiments and serve up to a certain age in a state of tuition with a seprate mess, as in the case of the gunrooms of His Majesty's fleet. By this system not only could boys be more practically instructed in technical matters but their general education would proceed under more stringent discipline than is now practised at the public schools, and the present military academies might be abolished, just as regimental officers have superseded garrison instructors in the military preparation of the younger officers in the subjects necessary for them to be acquainted with to qualify for promotion. The above is merely the outline of a scheme which would doubtless take a lot of working out ; but would not an organised scheme for the recruiting of our officers well repay us ? Anything would be better than the failure of the supply in the middle of a big war and the substitution of young, untrained, incapable leaders to replace the numerous and inevitable casualties. In any case officers should join at an earlier age than they do at present, so that they may, as in the case of the Navy, be imbued at an impressionable age with a sound and thorough military instinct and also that those who are found to be unfitted for the profession may not be too old to start on another with profit to themselves. As for the question of the training of British officers, which is closely akin to the question of recruiting British officers, we must reserve, the consideration of that for another day.

OCTROI IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

THE "STATESMAN":—The appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of a Committee to investigate the question of Octroi taxation, as announced in the telegram which we published from our Allahabad correspondent the other day is a step of very considerable importance. It is interesting briefly to recal the history of these duties. The octroi system was established in Upper India soon after the Mutiny. As far back as 1870-71 the net income from octroi of the towns of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was Rs. 10,40,626 ; other taxes brought in Rs. 172,539 and the total income was Rs. 16,54,611. The yield of the octroi duties was thus equivalent to 86 per cent, of the taxation income and 63 per cent, of the total income. In 1890-91 the octroi income for the United Provinces had risen to Rs.20,08,955,which was equal to 87 per cent. of the taxation income and 62 per cent. of the revenue from all sources, excluding loans. Sixteen years later, in 1906-07, octroi was levied in 76 municipalities, and produced Rs. 34,16,433, other taxes yielding Rs. 12,51,154. The total income, exclusive of extraordinary receipts and loans, amounted to Rs. 66,32,832, and the octroi receipts were equivalent to 72 per cent. of the taxation levied and 51 per cent. of the total income, Commenting on these figures the Government observe, in a Resoltion on the subject which has just been published that "the octroi income therefore appears to be comparatively less important to the towns than it was sixteen years ago, though its productiveness is "much greater now than then." But the importance of duties which yield 72 pe rcent. of the total taxation is obvious to anyone who considers the problem; and, while we agree, and have for many years insisted, that there is "great scope for reform in the existing system, we have no hesitation in affirming that the abolition of the Octroi would be a most serious blunder. That reform is demanded is clearly shown by the facts adduced in the official Resolution. The gross receipts in 1906 07, for instance, amounted to Rs 42,80,633, and of this sum Rs 8,64,200 was refunded, while the collection of the duties cost the Municipal Boards as much as Rs 3,13,526, or more than 9 per cent. of the net yield. The refunds on export, moreover, were, as we have already indicated, of very large amount. Of 26,628,253 maunds of grain taxed on entry, 6,947,262 maunds received refunds on being exported ; while out of 1,416,660 maunds of refined sugar on which octroi was paid, on 611,081 maunds the duty was refunded. In particular districts the proportion of the refunds was even more striking, 1,129,553 maunds of grain being imported into Saharanpur and 752,896 maunds exported.

Now, it is quite clear that that the reform that is needed is a drastic reform of the schedules; and here we come face to face with an evil which is present not only in the octroi of the cities of the United Provinces, but in the general tariff of India. In the Benares schedule,for example,there are no fewer than 157 items,and in the Meernt schedule 104;while there are at least ten other towns having lists of 70 or more taxable commodities. These figures show that the number of articles now taxed is ridiculously excessive and that a radical readjustment of the whole system is necessary, whereby only a small number of artic'es of general use, and therefore yielding a large revenue, shall remain subject to duty This simple and obvious reform would, we are persuaded, remove at a stroke nine-tenths of the irritation and injury to trade that are the inevitable results of unscientific attempts to augment the revenue by including within the tariff not every article or commodity that can possibly be subjected to taxation. The Committee, that has been appointed by Sir John Hewett to enquire into the subject, have in this direction a fruitful field for the introduction of reforms. The questions referred to the Committee are three in number : (1) What are the portions of the existing Octroi rules, and of the schedules of the several cities, which operate as hindrances to trade and to the businesses of the locality ?(2) Is it possible wholly to abolish Octroi, and what should be substituted in that case as the general basis of municipal taxation ? (3) Should the total abolition of Octroi be impossible, what can be done to remedy existing defects? The Committee undoubtedly have a great opportunity of propounding a comprehensive and much needed scheme of reform ; but any proposal to abolish Octroi is strongly to be deprecated. The figures above cited demonstrate in the most emphatic manner that a very large amount of revenue would have to be derived from some new source, or sources, in order to make good the serious deficit that would be created. Direct taxation of an onerous character would inevitably have to be resorted to, and, however perfect that system may be in a theoretical sense, there are very grave objections to its extension in India. The testimony to this effect is of the weightiest character. Sir George Campbell, whose knowledge and authority cannot be disputed, wrote many years ago: All history and experience show that "direct taxes are unpopular in all countries, and that they are especially unpopular in India, where, even in a minute form, they have already on some occasions excited a popular resistance usually foreign to the character of the people. That direct taxes levied from a large proportion of the population will be detested is, I think, unquestionable." The late Mr. Robert Knight also, in discussing the problem, used these words : "It may be laid down as a leading principle of Indian finance that direct taxes in India must ever be odious, oppressive,and dangerous, "from the character of the machinery to which their collection is entrusted." Mr. Knight further pointed out that "direct taxation very soon reaches its endurable limits even in wealthy communities, while to attempt to raise a large revenue by such methods from the poor population of India is simple insanity." The Octroi system in the United Provinces unquestionably requires drastic reform, but the arguments against its abolition are overwhelming.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 21st October.

The Parade ordered to be held at the Riding School at 6 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd instant is cancelled.

H, E. E. PROCTER Lieut.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 21st October.

493.—Detail for the week ending 24th instant.

To-day, Wednesday 21st inst—"M" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

2 "H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday 22nd inst.—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is at the disposal of O C "A" Coy. for Class-firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

2 "L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

3 "L" Coy. Class-firing at Ghat Kopar at 3-25 p.m,

4 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

5 "A" Coy will parade at the Customs House at 5-30 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

6 Parade in the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m. for all N C Officers.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday 23rd inst—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is at the disposal of O C "F" Coy. for Class-firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

2 "I" Coy. Class-firing at Ghat Kopar at 3-25 p.m.

3 "K" Coy (John Connon School) parade on Coy parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

4 All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Saturday 24th inst—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is at the disposal of O C "F" Coy. for Class-firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

2 "H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 5-30 a.m.

494.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters etween the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. daily except Sundays.

495. Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence from 20th October 1908 to 30th January 1909 to No. 5965 Vol P E Edwards, "D" Company.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

EXPERIMENTS recently made by the Japanese Government with a view to ascertaining the most suitable poultry for breeding in Japan, proved that Minorcas and Andalusians were the best. Recently four Japanese officials visited Hertfordshire and purchased a large number of pure-bred birds of these breeds for shipment to Tokio. Other English farm stock is also to be sent to Japan.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 20.

Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The weather has been dry, except isolated falls of rain in Burma, Assam and South India, the chief amounts being one inch in Sibsagar, and two in Madura.

Humidity is normal or in defect ; temperature is normal or in excess.

Forecast.—Isolated falls of rain are likely in Burma, South India and the North Madras Coast.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 20TH OCTOBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 20th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No cloud is reported. The moisture in the air is in excess at Lahore and in defect at Umbala but equal to the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly to northerly.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Jhansi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal in the western and in defect in the eastern districts. The maximum temperature is generally higher than usual but the minimum is normal nearly everywhere. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared in Lower Sind while elsewhare skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The moisture in the air has increased at Karachi where it is now in excess, but is either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature remains low at Karachi and normal elsewhere ; night temperature is normal in Sind and in excess in Rajputana. Winds are north-north-westerly to northerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are north-westerly to-north-easterly.

The Central Provinces.—Skies remain clear in the east and south-east, but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average and temperature is generally normal except for an excess at night in the extreme western districts. Winds are easterly at Raipur and Amraoti and south-south-westerly to northerly over the rest of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies have cleared in the north, but are lightly to moderately clouded in the south. Humidity has increased and is now in excess at Bombay and normal elsewhere. Temperature is equal to the average. Winds are northerly to north-north-easterly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Cloud has decreased and skies are generally only lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is normal but night temperature continues high at most stations. Calms prevail in Hyderabad; in the Bombay Deccan winds are south-westerly to northerly.

General Remarks.—The only precipitation has been at Coimbatore (0.18 inch). Cloud has decreased and weather is likely to be fine over nearly the whole reporting area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 20th October was 29·955 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

THE Directors of the Pearl Fishers Company of Ceylon have issued a circular in which they announce that the post of General Manager has been abolished and that the staff has been placed under Sir Stanley Bois. The Annual Meeting due this month has been postponed pending an examination of the banks. The circular, the "Times of Ceylon" London correspondent cables, has caused some disappointment.

IT has become known that H. E. the Governor of Mauritius has written a despatch to the Colonial Secretary, recommending that in view of the financial state of the Colony, the military contribution be remitted for a period of two years, and also that the salary attached to his own post be reduced from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 50,000 a year. "This", says a Mauritius paper, "is yet another proof given by Sir Cavendish Boyle of the high-minded and noble conception which he has of his responsibilities as head of this Colony."

A DOCTOR TALKS.

Whenever we are suffering from any trouble or illness, it is surprising to find how many of our neighbours have suffered in the same way. If also we hear from neighbours how they were able to overcome their troubles, we determine to follow the course which they pursued so successfully. Better still when a doctor tells us of a medicine that will cure us:

Dr. Jadowji Tricumjee, Lecturer and Professor of Aryan Medical School of Bombay, Dispensary, Bazzar Gate St., Fort, when questioned regarding Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, picked up a piece of paper and wrote :—"This is to certify that I have treated some of my patients who were afflicted with backache and kidney disease, with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and all of them were cured after a short time by the use of these Pills. I give this testimonial with great pleasure,"

The danger of kindey disease is that it frequently comes on so quietly that the cause of the trouble is not suspected, the patient suffering from headache, nervousness, heart trouble, sleeplessness, dizziness, lack of ambition, &c., all of which are symptoms of kidney disease, just as much as backache, dropsy, urinary, and rheumatic troubles. The cure these by removing the cause—Kidney disease.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

BY THE WAY.

THE NEW COMET NEARING THE EARTH

The promising new comet—Comet 1908c—is now some four times as bright as when discovered by Mr. Morehouse a month ago, and as it is nearing both the earth and the sun, it will continue to increase in brightness for almost another month. The full moon at the end of next week will somewhat interfere with the performance of our visitor from space, but the prospects of its becoming an easy naked-eye object are very favourable in fact, this week it is reputed to have been seen on the Continent without any optical aid. It still remains circumpolar, and therefore always above our horizon, but after the 14th inst.its northerly declination will have decreased sufficiently to allow it to set for a few hours. To-morrow night it should be looked for high up in the northern sky being east of the meridian before nine o'clock and west afterwards. At present a pair of binoculars may be necessary to locate it.

ROYALTY AND THE ROD.

King Edward, who has been enjoying a day's fishing on Loch Muick, has always been an ardent, if not very skilful, angler since the far-away days when his father initiated him into the mysteries of the art. When, as Prince of Wales, he rented Abergeldie, on the Dee, he frequently fished for salmon—on one memorable occasion he caught a 21lb. fish on the Floors Castle water—but his mentor, old Donald Morgan, used to say that he was not "awfu' enthusiastic." The present Prince of Wales is a very keen and clever wielder of the rod, and has spent some of his happiest days fishing the pools in the Royal preserves of Abergeldie and Balmoral. The Prince usually starts at ten o'clock in the morning and fishes until dusk, smoking mild cigarettes the day long.

BIRMINGHAM AND THE LAW.

The Law Society has just been holding its provincial meeting, for the third time in twenty-four years, in Birmingham. Its first visit there, the "Law Journal" recalls, was made in 1884, the year that Birmingham became an assize town. One finds it rather difficult to realise that only twenty-four years ago the people of the capital of the Midlands had to go to Warwick, some twenty miles off to get their disputes determined and their criminals punished by a High Court judge. Birmingham, with its four or five hundred solicitors, is now one of the great legal centres of the country, and it has in its Victoria Courts, which were opened by the present King in 1891, one of the most stately buildings devoted to the administration of English justice. Sir Alfred Wills, the son of a Birmingham solicitor, was the first native of the city to reach the Bench.

SARASATE'S VIOLIN.

The "Journal de Geneve" relates the history of one of Senor Sarasate's most valuable violins. It was the property in the years gone by, of a Genevan blacksmith whose forge was in the Corraterie. A traveller who could not otherwise pay for the shoeing of his horse had left it with him in liquidation of his debt. The blacksmith attached no value to it. He had only accepted it because he could obtain payment for his professional services in no other form ; and he hunge it up on the wall and thought no more of it until the arrival, many years afterwards, of another horseman, M. Boissier, who was also a violinist and a collector of violins. He asked M. Boissier to buy the instrument from him at his own price or else to find him a purchaser. M. Boissier carried it away, scraped off the smoke, discovered the Stradivarius mark—and did not defraud the blacksmith. On his death it was sold to the Parisian dealers Gaud and Bernardel from whom Sarasate acquired it.

STAG HUNTING IN THE NORTH.

The stag shooting season this year in the forests of North Perthshire has so far been extremely disappointing. Up to the beginning of this week Mr. Meakin, of Glenbruar, had brought down fifteen deer, of which a couple were royal heads. Mr. Norman C. Cookson, on Dalnaspidal, had fifteen and Mr. Arthur, on Balnacardoch, had a dozen, of which one was a ten-pointer weighing 16st. Four stags were got on Dalmamein by Mr. C. T. Garland, and on the neighbouring ground at Clunes Mr. Nelson had three. Sir Gerald Loder's party at Forest Lodge have had some good shooting, thirty-two deer, including two royals, having been got ; while the guns of the Duke of Atholl, from Blair Castle, have killed eight, of which the heaviest was 14st. 10lb.

TOBACCO CULTURE IN SCOTLAND.

Only a few months have passed since the Act legalising the cultivation of tobacco in Scotland came into force. The "Glasgow News" points out that to Mr. C. Purves Clay, of Kalemouth, Roxburghshire, belongs the distinction of being the first agriculturist to test the possibilities of the new industry, and the experiment promises to be a very successful one. Novel as this enterprise may appear to the present generation, the cultivation of tobacco is no new industry in the Boarder district. On the contrary, one local historian avers that, during the American War of Independence, many thousand acres of arable land were rendered gay by the distinctive blossom.

A DYING RACE.

According to the report of the Aborigines Protection Board for the year ending October 31, 1907, there were in New South Wales 2,347 full-blood aboriginals. Of these, 939 were males, 669 females, and 739 children. These, with 4,613 half-castes, make up a total of 6,960, as against 7,072 the previous year, a decrease of 112. Among full-blood aboriginals the deaths exceeded the births by 60. One of the most important questions which the Board has to face is, according to the "Lancet" correspondent, that of the large number of half-caste and other children (some almost white) at the various stations. Under present conditions, though much has been done for some of them as regards primary education, they are to a large extent growing up in idleness and under the influence of ill-regulated parents. The report says that "an attempt will be made to solve what is undoubtedly a difficult problem."

THE International Tuberculosis Congress was opened at Washington on the 21st September. Mr. Macfarland, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, welcomed the guests in the name of Washington. General Sternberg, ex-Surgeon-General of the United States Army, said that the crusade so vigorously initiated against tuberculosis should eventually result in the practical extinction of the disease. In the meantime he pleaded for co-operation between the Government and all official and private bodies. This, Mr. Wilson, the Secretary of Agriculture, promised so far as the Government were concerned. "The Congress," he said, "insists that we exterminate the cattle disease, and we intend to do it." He explained what the Federal authorities had already accomplished against tuberculosis.

THE LADIES' CORNER

HOW THE "RING FINGER" WAS CHOSEN.

THERE is a very ancient belief that a blood vessel extends from the base of the fourth finger of the left hand to heart, whence, as is alleged, the choice of that finger for the wedding ring. In literature allusion to it is made as the "vena amoris," or love's vein. Unlike most notions of the kind, this idea is entirely correct, for a vein does arise directly at the root of the ring finger and, runing over the back of the hand, finds its' way through the "royal" vein, the "axillery," the "sub-clavian" and the "innominate" to the heart. This vessel is very conspicuous, standing out clearly when the hand hangs limply downward. The reason for putting the ring on the fourth finger, however, is probably quite different. Its use for the purpose goes back to prehistoric times, and its selection is likely to have been due to the fact that it is the least free in its movements of the fingers. Accordingly, a ring encircling it will interfere less with the use of the hand than if placed on any other digit. It happens that the extensor tendon of the fourth finger is attached to those of the third and fifth fingers by cross-bands which restrict the movements of the ring finger considerably. Anybody may test this for himself by holding the third and fifth fingers forcibly bent and trying at the same time to extend the ring finger.

THE OPPOSABLE THUMB SHOWS PROGRESS.

The native Australian, who represents a very degraded and primitive human type, has, according to recent observation, a thumb that is set very far back on the hand, so as to look somewhat like the toe-thumb of an anthropoid ape. This, of course, is particularly interesting, because it seems to represent a stage in the development of a member to which man is mainly indebted for his progress. It is the "opposable" thumb, which passes over and across the palm, that makes the hand an efficient instrument. The great apes, such as the gorilla, the champanzee and the orang-outang, more especially the two former, have fairly developed thumbs; but relatively to the size of the hand, they are much smaller than ours and they are not "opposable." While good enough for trapeze work among the trees they are poor tools for handling things. With the gradual development of the thumb as a tool has come about the slow human advance which finds its ultimate triumph to-day in what we call civilisation. As the hand gained greater efficiency the brain grew, for whatever the hand was able to achieve had its reflex in the mind. Thus it may be said that the human thumb and the human brain grew together, the instrument and the directing intelligence acting and developing co-ordinately. Save for the examples afforded by primitive races, such as the Australian blacks, we have no typical thumbs later than those of the apes, to compare with our own. No prehistoric human thumbs, nor any parts of the hands of very peoples, such as the cave-dwellers of early Southern France, have been preserved. The bones of those members, being small, have disappeared—this is to be deplored, inasmuch as a study of them would be vastly instructive.

A WRIST AT THE ELBOW.

In the higher races of mankind the upper bone of the arm is twisted in a peculiar way, so as to make the hand a better tool by bringing the thumb into a more favourable position. This is one of the most curious of Nature's anatomical adaptations.

Furthermore the muscles of the thumb are so arranged as to give to that member more independent action than is enjoyed by any of the other fingers. There is a flexor (possessing power to bend) and an extensor (possessing power to straighten out) muscle for each joint, which is not the case with the other fingers, and the thumb muscles are extraordinarily strong. The real wrist, as one might say, is the elbow joint. It is all hand, practically speaking, from that point to the tips of the fingers. When you turn your wrist, it is the whole forearm that makes the twist ; and every movement of the fingers is controlled by the muscles of the forearm. The power to turn the wrist to and fro at the elbow joint is possessed only by human beings and monkeys, and even the higher apes are not able to do the trick nearly as well as we can. In this movement the great "biceps" muscle in the upper arm is importantly concerned, its powerful action in turning the forearm outward being accountable for the fact that we are able to put so much more strength into a twist in that direction than the opposite way. Many of our most familiar tools, indeed, such as the screw-driver, are made with reference to the anatomical peculiarity in question. It is for this reason, and no other, that all screws turn to the right. In conclusion, mention may be made of the rather curious fact that the bones of the arm are arranged primarily for the purpose of carrying the hand to the mouth—food being, of course, the first necessity of life. If you do not believe it, try it for yourself and see how much more naturally, when your arm is bent, your hand moves in that direction than in any other.

RAILWAY RETURNS

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 3rd Oct, on 504·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,36,000	2,03,000	4,000	3,45,000
Or per mile of Railway	2·6	406	8	684
For previous 13 weeks of half year	17,13,118	17,77,168	38,745	35,29,029
Total for 14 weeks	18,49,118	19,82,166	42,745	38,74,029
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,46,123	2,12,474	3,848	3,62,395
Per mile of Ry. do.	290	421	8	719
Total to corresponding date do.	18,07,409	23,72,821	59,315	42,39,537

Decrease for the week.. Rs. 17,395
Do. to date Rs. 3,65,508

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd Oct on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	2,000	1,500	30	3,530
Or per mile of Railway	14	11	...	25
For previous 13 weeks or half-year	32,399	19,112	386	51,897
Total for 14 weeks	34,399	20,612	416	55,427
Or parison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,658	1,909	54	3,551
Per mile of Ry. do.	17	16	...	33
Total to corresp date do.	19,340	10,903	643	30 886

Increase for the week Rs. 179
Do to date Rs. 24,541

A HOSPITAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine ; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

Cured Outright.

A Hospital Nurse writes:—"On several occasions I have derived great benefit from taking Phosferine. The last time after nursing a near relation through a long and trying illness, I was thoroughly exhausted and run down, and the slightest exertion made me painfully tired, but even one bottle of Phosferine worked wonders, the distressing symptoms disappeared, and I can now walk miles without experiencing any feeling of fatigue or weakness. In other respects I have found Phosferine an excellent tonic and restorative for overwrought nerves, and in any derangement of the nervous system it is a remedy that I can confidently rely upon to fulfil all that it claims to accomplish. Particularly for the long hours and careful attention that I must necessarily devote to my cases, the best preparation is a course of Phosferine, as in this way I obtain sufficient energy to carry out the most exacting work without feeling any ill effects."—April 29, 1908. (Name and address on request).

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Roumania
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H.M. the King of Greece	H.I.M. the Emperor of China

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SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

The Poona Season of 1908.

[BY "REX."]

THE 13th Extra Meeting on Saturday at Poona brought to a close yet another eminently successful racing season, a season which has in every way come up to the high standard that was expected of it. Two days a week have been regularly indulged in and, whereas the mid-week fixtures are not always convenient for the large support expected from Bombay sportsmen, there has nevertheless been nothing to complain of in the matter of attendance on any occasion. The first half of the Poona fixtures are always attended by some anxiety owing to rain, and though the course was frequently fetlock-deep in mud, we have not had the unpleasant experience of last year's Governor's Cup-day when after one race had been run the rest of the events had to be left over till the Monday. We cannot, however, boast that on the same occasion this year, it was all that could be desired, as rain fell copiously and what, with the fashion of Poona present, would have been a brilliant function, was spoilt through the necessity of keeping under cover.

When it was announced that Mr. Cecil Grey would take a holiday it was confidently felt that matters would be in competent hands with Captain Hughes. That his efforts have met with their due is generally acknowledged, and though of course Mr. Grey will be welcomed back, we shall miss Captain Hughes whose geniality and strict attention to his duties has secured him his popularity. Other officials were as before and Mr. Cursetjee's adjustments of weight have, as usual, provided us with splendid racing. The difficulty of his duties can only be appreciated by those who attempt to beat him without relying on information about secret trials, and in many cases where he is accused of treating horses too leniently the public does not grasp the fact that when those horses win they are frequently showing what could only be known they are capable of from their private track work and which, were he to know of it, he would not be justified in handicapping accordingly. When we consider that he has to know the form of over four hundred race horses, then perhaps can one realise his difficulties. Whereas the handicapper's duties are more open to criticism than applause, those of the starter are rarely considered at all, and consequently his is perhaps the most thankless work. Very large fields have been the order throughout and both the patience and judgment of Mr. O'Gorman deserve the highest commendation.

There has been one unpleasant duty which the Stewards have had to perform, and the care they have taken in other cases to satisfy themselves show them to be on the alert in the public's interest. In the matter of accidents, we have only one to record of anything like a serious nature, and that the one in which Bond came down opposite the stand in the Grand National when Nell Gwynne took off short and packed badly. He suffered two breaks in his arms which became too swollen to set till within a week of the end of the season. Mr. Charrington, Northmore and Wilson over the sticks had lucky escapes, also Mujeed and C. B. Mahomed on the flat at the bend—always a dangerous spot in large fields.

One of the outstanding features of the season that has just concluded has been the large number of new English horses imported, and the success this breed as a whole have met with. The valuable long-distance race of the Big Meeting, the Aga Khan's Cup, fell to Mr. Galstaun's classy Wolf's Crag-Belle Demoiselle colt, Black Wolf, a three-year-old who promises to turn out a champion and a possible Viceroy's Cup winner when a little older. Fireworks over middle distances scored for the Old Country, and in sprint events Wise Bird, a four-year-old, has worked herself to the top division, winning three out of four. Mother Goose did her owner, some good, but Auber was not seen really fit and Golden Gleam's temper seems to have reasserted itself. Amongst the ponies, Recovery has swept all before her over the jumps with a flat race thrown in, but Lady Leslie, always top-weight, has been too carefully looked after to show her worth.

Turning to the Australians, we have as usual nothing much in the long distance line though as yet such cracks as Ebullition, Curraadooley and Volume have not struck form, and, as far as one can see, the Hon. Mr. Apcar still holds the pick with his trio, Fitzgrafton, Ballark and Mallard, none of which were seen here. Over shorter distances Wandin showed that he could whip the lot over ten furlongs which he has twice done in Poona and once in Bombay. We come to a better class over a mile where Mr. R. R. S. holds a very strong hand with Metal Maid, Posco and Oakton, both of the former suddenly proving their ability to do the distance after being looked upon as pure sprinters. Amongst the fliers Killua showed himself still a slippy customer by winning the Poona Plate, though Chivalry ran him very close and followed by winning the Horse Handicap. Beyond these there is nothing much to be said and the old champions remain as such.

A poor class of jumpers were seen out all through and Seclusion stood out on her own, but will have to meet some in Calcutta to more than extend her.

The anxiety as to the 14-2 class being still catered for seems to have vanished, as we have again had good fields, though nothing new has come along to beat the old favourites such as Lady Nannie, Russley Rose, Minnie, Gun Metal, &c.

Turning to the Arabs, which are ignored in Calcutta but on which we depend so much on this side, we find that grand little pony Bay Middleton still giving weight to, and beating, all comers as usual. He has become fractious at the gate, and consequently his defeat by his old rival Creditor in the Lilliputs cannot be recorded as a legitimate defeat. His staying powers have improved, and so honest a performer is he that it is only on rare occasions he does not carry a load of public money. Creditor is hard to beat over four and five furlongs and other fliers over these distances, but no more, are Salanic, Mountain King and Happy Land. Over longer journeys Grey Falcon has not been at his best and Tachreet has not been out at all, suffering from a 'leg'. Meazer, Swallor, Chungiz, Merrily and Lookman of Mr. Ali bin Talib's stable, have come on as a very useful lot whilst other new ones that have fulfilled promises are Sialkote, Jehangir, Maimoon, Viceroy, Fantom, Mutlag and Colaba. Of the old ones Mint, Mumbra, Mudlool and Commander are as good as ever. In anything of over a mile Precious is still the great horse he has been in the past with Peculiar continuing to improve after Bombay, as also Famous—late Dhamsa, and Gladiator has been in better mood, being previously unreliable though known to be a fine performer on the track.

In Sialkote and Wild Poppy, Mr. S. A. W. has been most fortunate as not only have they improved since Bombay, but are likely to continue doing so. The former is now one of the best long distance Arabs in the country, the other being more of a Miler.

When Bombay starts new recruits will make a appearance, last year's pick will run with the old ones and the others will be relegated to the shafts.

The lists of winning owners, G. Rs, Jockeys and Trainers should prove interesting and are appended.

We have become accustomed to expect Messrs. R. R. S. and M. Goculdass at the top of the lists and they are once more there, with Messrs. Kelso and Beg of the Bombay owners well up. The latter was distinctly fortunate in buying up the lot he now has, which have given him seventh place in his first Season though he has Mr. A. W. P. to thank for his astutoness in piking them originally. Lamrock and Wandin have helped H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala into third place, and Black Wolf has been mainly responsible for Mr. Galstaun's position. With Mother Goose and The Master, Thakur Sripal Singh is amongst the first few but the Hon. Mr. A. A. Apcar has only Seclusion's wins to count on. As mentioned above, Mr. Ali bin Talib has a good string of improving Arabs which have done him well.

As to the Jockeys, Byramjee's light-weight, Killorn, comes out an easy first, and we have had many opportunities of seeing the admirable judgment he uses, the heavy-weight not far behind. Robinson, Southall, Taylor and A. Hoyt of the long leather division have all done well, and the veteran has once more quite ingratiated himself with the public after a run of bad luck. A Ferguson is another of the followers of the American seat who has done well. Many good judges consider Taylor the best on an Arab, and there cannot be any doubt we have no stronger finishers on any class of horse than he, Robinson and Southall. Since his reinstatement, Evans has not had too good a chance of shining, Melsom is not as lucky as formerly and Whalley, Mumford's new lad, has not had many to ride with a chance but promises to turn out well. For a youngster, he rides with a very cool head. Of the native riders Kamad, Heeroo and C. B. Mahomed continue to win races, as also those who have but recently come into notice, Mujeed and Yussuff.

Mainly through Recovery, Capt. Meynell is top of the G. Rs, with Messrs. Beaumont and Charrington, Major Moore and Capt. the Hon., Bingham next.

Byramjee is again at the head of the Trainers' list, though Bleach ran him fairly close and Fahab bin Saif, Thomas and Ferguson have also met with no little success.

The following are the total amounts won by Owners during the Season :—

	Big Meet.	Extras.	Total.
Mr R R S	19,400	2,750	22,150
Mr M Goculdass	13,000	4,775	17,775
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala.	13,800	2,825	16,625
Mr Kelso	10,200	3,850	14,050
Mr Galstaun	8,000	4,400	12,400
Mr Ali bin Talib	1,700	6,475	8,175
Mr S A Wahed	4,200	3,150	7,350
Mr Beg	6,400	800	7,200
Thakur Sripal Singh ...	4,700	1,950	6,650
Mr G K	2,200	2,300	4,500
Mr Jiji	1,300	2,450	3,750
Hon Mr A A Apcar ...	3,700	...	3 700
Capt Meynell	2,000	1,600	3,600
Mr Artin A Essayie ...	1,900	1,700	3,600
Mr Field	3,300	...	3,300
Major Moore	1,400	1,500	2,900
Mr A N Andria	2,200	600	2,800
Mr P H Burn	1,600	1,100	2,750
Capt Barrett	1,700	950	2,650
Mr J B	2,300	300	2,600
Mr P B Avasia	600	1,800	2,400
Mr D Runchordass	400	2,000	2,400
Mr Adil	...	2,400	2,400
Mr Pitt	1,700	500	2,200
Messrs M G & J C Galstaun...	1,200	900	2,100
Aga S Shah...	800	1,050	1,850
Mr E S Forage	200	1,600	1,800
Mr A J DeSouza	300	1,500	1,800
Mr Khalil Dooree	1,200	600	1,800
Mr Fred	1,500	200	1,700
Mr A S Oomer	900	800	1,700
Mr Newton	400	1,200	1,600
Capt Grant	1,400	...	1,400
Mr James	...	1,400	1,400
Mr L K Kapadia	300	1,000	1,300
Mr A M Ameer	800	400	1,200
Mr A Razak	...	1,100	1,100
Mr G P Cozen	...	1,050	1,050
Mr Scott Nimmo	300	700	1,000
Messrs Ameer and Newton...	...	950	950
Mr Beaumont	...	925	925
Mr Morrison...	200	700	900
Mr E Rabe	900	...	900
Mr Wallace	400	500	900
Mr Hajee Ally Shabag ...	200	600	800
Mr K-doo bin Saleh	...	800	800
Capt Hodgson	...	750	750
Aga Khan and Aga Shah ...	600	150	750
Mr A D Burton	200	500	700
R K Sirdar Singhi and A S Oomer	...	700	700
Messrs M G & Scott Nimmo	...	700	700
Messrs Aga S Shah and M G	...	700	700
Mr W J Hutchins... ...	...	650	650
Mr Mujeed Jurji	...	600	600
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal ...	...	600	600
Mr Mohsen Abdool	...	600	600
Mr A W Essa	...	550	550
Mr R A Willis	...	550	550
Mr Hajee Sulleman	...	550	550
Mr Yussuff Abdoola	...	500	500
Mr Ahmed Abdoola	...	500	500
Capt McNeile	...	500	500
Capt the Hon Bingham		450	450
Mr. Rowland		450	450
Mr. Denison		400	400
Mr. Buder bin Alwas		400	400
Messrs A A Saif and S A Wahed		400	400
Messrs M G and Syed		375	375
Mr J M Mistry		350	350
H H Mah Jam Saheb ...	200	150	350
Mr Abdoola Mana	200	100	300
Mr Tervadekar		300	300
Messrs M G and Tahar Yuni ...		300	300
Capt Lambton		300	300
Messrs M G and Jones		300	300
Mr Hoosein Obayed		300	300
Mr Khalaf bin Saif...		300	300
Mr Pill		300	300
Mr Goolam Hyder		300	300
Mr Kassim Jurji		300	300
Mr Hoosein bin Zaher		250	250
Messrs Radha and Locke ...	200	...	200
Messrs Somji and A A Saif.	200	...	200
Capt Gibbs		200	200
Mr Sayed Naji		200	200
Mr H Jamsetjee		200	200
Mr Vincent Clifford		200	200
Mr F M Garda		150	150
Messrs M G and Jamal Jeweear		150	150
Messrs A M Ameer and M G. ...		150	150
Mr Abdoola Fattah		100	100
Captain Hopwood		100	100
Colonel Abud		100	100
H H Chief of Manavadar ...		100	100
Mr A Rehman		100	100
Mr J Law		100	100
Mr Sheeth bin Saif...		100	100
Mr R B Wood		75	75
Mr Corbett		50	50
Colonel Stisted		50	50
Lt-Colonel O'Donnel		50	50
Capt Teogood		50	50

WINNING JOCKEYS.

	1sts.	2nds.	3rds.	Unplcd
J Killorn	28	10	9	56
J Robinson	11	15	7	58
W Southall	10	14	12	61
A Hoyt	10	13	14	67
J Hill	9	4	3	61
J Taylor	9	11	12	34
A Ferguson	7*	4	7	49
Heeroo	6	6	4	37
Mujeed	4	4	4	43
Manley	3	6	5	63
W Northmore	3	2	3	17
Kamad	3*	7	7	56
C B Mahomed	3	4	2	20
Barrett	3†	4	4	21
Firth	3	1	2	19
W Evans	2	9	8	82
Whalley	2	2	1	26
L C Hoyt	2	1	3	9
T Melsom	2	2	4	58
T Ferguson	2	4	3	4
Yussuff	2	0	4	47
Bond	1	3	2	6
Fraser	1	0	0	31
Kania	1	0	0	21
Forster	0	1	0	9
Bifebsn	0	1	0	34
Kanoo	0	1	0	11
Dhondi	0	1	0	1
Fisher	0	0	1	13
Oomerkhan	0	1	1	22
Hazza	0	0	1	19
Ahmed	0	0	1	16
Etul	0	0	0	25
Wilson	0	0	0	4
Randall	0	0	0	2
Thompson...	0	0	0	1

	G. Rs. 1sts.	2nds.	3rds.	Unplcd
Capt Meynell	5	2	0	12
Capt Hon Bingham ...	3	2	2	10
Mr Beaumont	3	2	1	3
Mr Charrington	2	3	3	6
Major Moore	2	2	2	10
Capt Gibbs	2	0	0	4
Capt Hopwood	1	4	0	10
Mr Anderson	1	1	2	5
Mr Griffith	1	0	0	4
Capt Wilson	0	1	0	0
Capt Hughes	0	0	1	0
Mr Stewart	0	0	1	3
Lt Co. O'Donnel	0	0	1	1
Mr Evans	0	0	0	1
Mr Shelton	0	0	0	2
Mr Griffin	0	0	0	2
Mr Rommel	0	0	0	2
Mr V Jackson	0	0	0	4
Capt Hodgson	0	0	0	1
Capt Raban	0	0	0	5
Major Pitman	0	0	0	3

TRAINERS.

	Wins.
Byramjee Rustomjee	24
C Bleach	17
W E Thomas	11
Fahab bin Saif...	10
Succaram	9
C B Mahomed	7
T Ferguson*	6
T Scott	5
Capt Hon Bingham	5
Mr A S Oomer	4
J Watson	4
Goolam Ally	3
Mahomed Jamal	3
T Kendall	3
W Mumford	3
Shaik Kassum	3
Major Moore	3
F Potter	3
Ali Mahomed*	3
T J Glynn	2
Oomerkhan	2
Mr Beaumont	2
Capt Gibbs	2
Abdool Rehman Nusser	2
Yussuff	2
E. C. Ramshaw	1
Mr Charrington...	1
Kamad	1
Faraj bin Saood	1
Capt Hodgson	1
T. Tingey	1
Cowasjee Barjorjee	1
Saleh Dakeel	1
Thompson†	1

*Denotes Dead-Heat.
†Denotes disqualification after winning.

THE RANGOON TURF.

Regrettable Incident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 20.

Great indignation prevails in Rangoon, amongst an overwhelming section of owners, in consequence of a questionable decision made at Saturday's 8th Extra Race Meeting by Captain Bush, R. G.A., who acted as Judge.

The incident in question was an unfortunate one, and is regarded as of such a grave nature that it will probably deprive the Races of the great support accorded them by Burmans and Chinamen.

To all the spectators in the stands White Rose, the property of Mr. Hillier, a Contractor in the Shan States, appeared to have won the Second Ahlone Plate, without the shadow of a doubt. Some of the Stewards are alleged to have also shared this opinion ; but when Capt. Bush, the Judge, awarded, the race to Lassie which everyone believed was the second pony, absolute surprise may stupefaction, was created. The decision was received with undisguised indignation and protest.

A meeting of the Stewards was at once held, at which the Judge maintained he was not in error, and the Stewards had no option but to confirm his decision. The owner of White Rose then lodged a complaint against Lassie, on the ground that the mare had started outside the gate and as a result the Metallicians were directed to suspend payment on the race, until the objection was decided ; but through a misapprehension they paid out several bets.

Some thirty owners have decided to have a meeting convened, at which it is alleged they desire to make a clean sweep of the present executive. The prospects of Rangoon racing are imperilled over this regrettable contretemps.

BOMBAY MOUNTED SPORTS.

Programme of the Big Meeting.

The annual three-days' mounted sports meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana will take place on Thursday, Saturday and Monday next and the following is the daily order of events and time table :—

FIRST DAY—THURSDAY.

Event No.		
1	Individual Tent-Pegging—(Horses).....	4-30 p.m.
2	Jumping Competition—(Ponies).....	4-45 "
3	Tent-Pegging by Sections of Four.....	5-0 "
4	Ladies' Bending Race.....	5-20 "
5	Chattie Race.....	5-35 "
6	Ladies' Nomination—(Menagerie Stakes).....	5-50 "
7	Horse Scurry.....	9-14 "

SECOND DAY—SATURDAY.

Event No.		
1	Individual Tent-Pegging—(Ponies).....	4-0 "
2	Jumping Competition—(Horses).....	4-20 "
3	Lloyd Lindsay, Teams of Four.....	4-45 "
4	Ladies' Fielding Stakes.....	5-0 "
5	Victoria Cross Race.....	5-15 "
6	Ladies' Nomination (pre-Raphaelite Stakes).....	5-40 "
7	Pony Scurry.....	6-0 "
8	Balaclava Mellee, Teams of Four.....	6-10 "

THIRD DAY—MONDAY, OCTOBER 26TH (HOLIDAY.)

Event No.		
1	Section Jumping.....	4-0 "
2	Bending Race (Bareback).....	4-20 "
3	Ladies' Cocoanut Stakes.....	4-30 "
4	Polo Ball Race.....	4-45 "
5	Ladies' Nomination (Crawford Market Stakes).....	5-0 "
6	Postilion Race.....	5-20 "
7	Consolation Scurry.....	5-40 "

Mrs. Hewett has kindly consented to present the prizes at the Club house after the last event has been held.

THE "Statesman" says that the British India steamer "Lawada," which left Calcutta on Sunday last for Madras, via the Coromandel Coast ports, took away two Maxim guns, three long toms, 500 cases of cartridges, 200 Lee-Metford rifles and a large number of shells for Madras. Major Thomas and seven Pathan soldiers were also passengers by the steamer for the same port.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILL and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wetmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers etc., sell it.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE DR. MARTIN HAUG.

The "Rast Goftar":—Our Parsi readers must be well familiar with the name of the late Dr. Martin Haug, who lived amongst us for several years, and published several learned works relating to the Zoroastrian Scriptures. The deceased scholar was born on the 20th January, 1827 of very poor parents who earned their livelihood as agriculturists at Batingen in Wurtemberg. The little hut in which he was born still stands, presenting the spectacle of a typical, uncouth villa of those days. Dr. Paul Horn. Professor of Oriental Languages at the University of Strassburg, writes, that it is the desire of some of his countrymen to inscribe a memorial tablet there in honour of the deceased on the occasion of the next anniversary of his birthday, if sufficient funds are available for the purpose. It should be a matter of great gratification to the Parsis that the work of one whose labours were directed entirely to the elucidation of their ancident writings are so well appreciated by his countrymen. We hope, therefore, that members of our community will join in the tribute intended to be paid to the late scholar by contributing funds for the purpose. Monies sent for that object to Mr. Dhanjishah Meherjibhai Madan, the joint Honorary Secretary of the Gatha Society, will be gratefully acknowledged.

A WARNING OF DISCONTENT.

The "Indu Prakash":—Imperialists in England are confronted with a serious problem, which is threatening the integration of the Empire. Neither the so-called imperialists nor the British statesmen who are responsible for the safe conduct of the affairs of the Empire can afford now merely to 'think and act imperially' and take no notice of the disturbing factors busy at work. The days of mincing matters and patching up an artificial unity are gone for ever, Things are coming to an acute crisis. Each and every part of the Empire is bent on assering its own individuality, nay some parts are even aggressive in their attitude and those parts which are being victimised strongly resent it. That the stability of the Empire rests on mutual sympathy between its component parts is a fact which is patent to all. But how the British Empire, extensive and heterogeneous in character as it is, can be held together in bonds of sympathy is a question of questions. Racial antipathy is running high in some parts, and others are smarting under a keen sense of humiliation subjected as they are to barbarous indignities at the hands of their fellow subjects. Some parts, backward in civilization and ungrateful to the supreme power though they were, have been fortunate enough to have the boons of highest political rights lavished on them ; while some parts, though much advanced in civilization and consistently faithful to the supreme power, are treated as unfit for higher political rights or at best given empty promises and shadowy reforms. The trade relations between the different parts of the Empire have become very complex and are demanding a satisfactory and speedy readjustment. If this state of things which is full of inequality, partiality and injustice, is allowed to continue, the Empire is sure to soon become a hotbed of discontent.

THE NEXT INDIAN CONGRESS.

The "Gujerat Mitra" :—We welcome the decision of the Provincial Congress Committee at Madras to hold the next sessions of the Indian National Congress in that city in December next. It is acknowledged even by the most captious critics of the Congress that they have done well in refusing to listen to the timid counsels of those people who sent in a protest. It is satisfactory that the Committee have held firmly to their decision recognising that this is just the time "when the forces of the country should be brought together and the needs of the situation be brought home to the Government." And who can deny the wisdom of this decision ? Yes, it is true, and the fact must be pressed strongly on all people that this is not the time for Congressmen to regard the situation with a passive and languid interest, or to retire from the field and sulk. But they must see that in the hour of the crisis it is their duty to make an open, honest and frank avowal of their faith, urging at the same time the redress of their grievances and asking for them and their country a larger share in the administration. The protestants, at the head of whom, we were grieved at one time to see the name of so moderate and sober a leader as the Hon'ble Mr. Anands Charlu, C. I. E., an ex-President of the Congress, has withdrawn from the protest and even made an appeal to his friends and his Province to strive heart and soul to join in the movement of convening the next Congress at Madras and make it a success.

The "Praja Bandhu":—It is, indeed, gratifying to note that the Madras Congressmen have zealously taken up the work of making preparations for the next session of the Indian National Congress which is to meet in their midst during next Christmas. We understand that they have already appointed an executive committee, and that Dewan Bahadur K. Krishna Swamy Rao, C. I. E., the retired Dewan of the Travancore State has been selected as chairman of the Reception Committee. We on this side do not know much of the chairman-elect, but we may take it that since the choice has fallen upon him he must be the best available gentleman for the work. We also note that Sir Subramania Iyer, the retired Judge of the Madras High Court, has along with others joined the Reception Committee. This is no doubt satisfactory, and ought to facilitate the work of those responsible for the arrangements in connection with the next session. It appears that a small section of the people is opposed to the holding of the Congress this year in Madras. The bulk of the Congressmen, however, are in favor of holding it, and unmindful of all opposition they have set about their business in right earnest—a fact that augurs well for the success of the forthcoming session.

THE SCIENCE OF COMMERCE.

The "Parsi":—In a paper read before the Bombay Presidency Association on Wednesday last Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha made a forcible appeal for the institution of a Chair of Commerce at the Bombay University. His arguments were such as must inevitably appeal to everyone who has any perception of the growing needs of commercial life and the increasing call for a real and scientifically created efficiency as distinguished from the haphazard methods of the past. Mr. Wacha did justice in the course of his remarks which is nowadays usually denied to the founders of the higher education in India. It is usual to lay upon the shoulders of Macaulay the blame for all the shortcommings of our educational system, forgetful of the fact that in Macaulay's time this sort of education was the very best that was obtainable, and that where we fall short is in not having modified it quickly enough to have made it fit in with our requirements So long as simply a knowledge of the English language was required, the sort of education considered the proper thing for young gentlemen served well enough ; but that day is far past, and we are but just beginning to ask our universities to be as practical minded as their pupils. There are a large number of commercial schools springing up in our midst, some of them excellent institutions, but only too many of them patent swindles, which rob aspiring youth of both time and money. If only for the sake of serving as a reliable guide to the worthy among these establishments and helping to suppress the others, the Chair for which Mr. Wacha appeals deserves creation.

The "Rast Goftar" :—The paper which Mr. D. E. Wacha read under the auspices of the Presidency Association, last week, merits the wholehearted attention of all thoughtful men of India. The theme of his address was the establishment of a Faculty of the Science of Commerce in Indian Universities, a suggestion that has erstnow engaged the minds of many a student of the economic problem of modern India. The poverty of the country, in lieu of its prolific agricultural and mineral resources, is not an ailment that is incurable. Nature has gifted her with a bounteous supply of inexhaustible treasures, which either lie buried in the soil or remain latent, unexploited, and uu developed by human agency. Though economists may not see eye to eye as to the extent and intensity of India's proverty, and opinions may vary as to how far her political subordination to an alien Government is responsible for her attenuated resources, there is a uniformity of opinion that India is not a rich and prosperous country. In Germany we have a striking parallel of a country which, like India, continued to be in a state of comparative proverty till as Mr. Wacha remarked, "German thinkers and German men of science inaugurated the era of the highest technical education which, in a few years, led to the prosperity of German commerce and the manufactures which are to-day the theme of the universal admiration, There is now a wide industerial awakening in India which manifests itself at it best in the Swadeshi movement—not in its bastard and cantankerous phase of the boycotta gitation—but as a vital, living inspiration to self-help honest, and industrious application, self-reliance and labour. But labour in order to be productive must be organized and enlightened both in its mental and physical aspects. Merchants and tradesmen who traffic in the barter of agricultural and manufactural products need as much training and education as the artisan requires in the technique of his work or the husbandman requires in the cultivation of the soil. We share optimistically with Mr. Wacha his hope that our Universities would one of these days institute a special degree for the qualification of our young men for the pursuits of commerce, and that Chairs and scholarships may be endowed by our rich men inspired with the charitable instincts of a Samson, Rylands or Carnegie.

The "Gujerat":—We congratulate the Bombay Graduates' Association upon their success in getting such an able, well-informed and devoted student of finance and economics like Mr. D. E. Wacha to lecture upon the Science of Commerce. Mr. Wacha is not only a life-long student of history and politics, finance and economics but he stands superior to every other Indian in his practical knowledge of commercial, industrial and financial affairs, or in what Prof. Ashley has described business economics. A wonderfully facile and very elegant and forcible writer who can readily draw upon his accumulated stores of knowledge in the domain of literature, history, finance and economics, and practical experience of the machinery and organisation of trade and industry, Mr. Wacha, as a distinguished public man and veteran publicist, occupies a position which has not been equalled in this country except by two or three Indians. He is a man of many-sided activities, full of buoyant energy and enthusiasm at this time of his age and full of information on a variety of subjects, and yet so simple, modest and accesible to all. It is no wonder that his lecture on the Science of Commerce was listened to with rapt attention, and every one present left with the impression that it deserved to be read once more in the original. We hope the Bombay Graduates' Association will arrange every year for the delivery of a series of such instructive lectures at convenient intervals.

The "Indu Prakash":—On the 14th instant, Mr. D. E. Wacha, so deservedly distinguished as the most informed statistician and painstaking student of Indian economics on this side of India, read at a meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Graduates' Association a highly instructive and suggestive paper on the Science of Commerce. The rich information and the richer suggestions that are embodied in the paper are well-worth special attention from all educated people, captains of Industry, large employers of labour, and above all from Government and the Indian Universities whom his recommendations specially appeal to. After careful and exhaustive consideration of what scientific training has done for Germany and the United States and of what part the practical application of science to arts and industries has played and has been playing in the ever expanding commerce of the world, Mr. Wacha has come forward before the Bombay public and the Bombay University with a proposal to institute a Faculty of the Science of Commerce in the Bombay University just as the great Universities of London, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield and Birmingham, have established them, following in the wake of Germany and America.

OLD AGE RELIEF IN FRANCE.

An interview which a special correspondent of the Paris "Matin" has recently obtained with the Prefect of the Department of Finistere, on the subject of the French Law for the Compulsory Assistance of the Aged, passed in 1902, has a special interest in view of recent complaint to the effect that marked partiality is shown in the administration of that measure. The Prefect was of opinion that the law was extremely beneficial in its effects on so poor a department as Finistere particularly in the direction of checking mendicity and diminishing the number of tramps to be found on the road in Brittany. The Mayors, naturally unwilling to arrest a mere unfortunate on the charge of begging, have no compunction in so doing when the result is not his imprisonment but his provision with necessary creature comforts. The Councillors and Mayors are all at one in the welcome they have accorded to the new measure, and in the assistance they have given the Prefect in carrying it out.

Another side of the question is, however, seen in the passage in the Prefect's remarks, where he states that when the application of the law was commenced the number of those entitled to relief under its clauses was computed at 5,000, a number which necessitated his asking the Departmental Councillors to vote a sum of £44,000. As, however, the benefits obtainable under the Act and the conditions attaching to their enjoyment have become more generally known, the number of those in receipt of them has steadily swelled till at present it approximates to 10,000. The "Conseillers Generanx" are now obliged to vote £52,000, and the figure in 1906 is expected to reach £56,000. "As the State," proceeded the Prefect, "pays 95 per cent. of the cost of public relief in Finistere, there remains only 5 per cent. for the Communer to find. The result is that in distributing relief the Mayors show themselves very liberal—too liberal. I have my suspicions as to the existence of very grave abuses. I have had reports to the effect that people in receipt of sick aid and of monthly assistance are on the rolls of several different Communes, and that others, with adequate resources of their own, receive help and have been placed on the lists of those entitled to assistance. That the expenditure mentioned above is considerable is realised when it is stated that the total population of the Department of Finistere is but little over three-quarters of a million.

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MAY 9TH, 1908.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, 1908.

MALARIA IN BOMBAY.

WE may, we think, take it that the Corporation really means to deal seriously with the prevalence of malaria in the City. As with most other questions of public importance their present activity is belated. Malaria has become epidemic and there is probably not a large employer of labour who does not find his staff considerably depleted at the present time. The Corporation would have done itself more credit if it had grappled with the question a couple of months ago, when, for example, the state of affairs at Mody Bay was first brought to notice. It ought to have been deemed necessary to attack the Health Department, or to have called for special reports from its officers before the seriousness of the outbreak was realised. Much has been said and much written on the subject. Even yet we have not advanced beyond the region of discussion, but at last there is some hope. The Health Department apparently resents criticism and regards the comments of some councillors as, more or less, a personal attack on its officials, and the official reply thereto is characterised by a discordant note. This is not as it should be. The officials of any department of the Corporation are the servants of the Corporation and it is not becoming that they should reply to the instructions or comments of their employers, as they have in this case. Evidently much feeling has been imported into the discussion—feeling which must be sternly discountenanced and which must cease if any progress at all is to be achieved. We are in the midst of a very serious outbreak which we must regard as discreditable to the Corporation as to the Health Department, unless the latter is able to show it has done all that could be expected of it, apart from any special instructions or powers from the Corporation.

Of course it is some sort of consolation to find Bombay does not stand alone. "While considering the question of the prevalence of malaria in Bombay at present, one must not lose sight of the fact that the increase noticed here is by no means a local phenomenon. Practically all over India, a marked increase has, judging from local reports, occurred," Thus writes the Health Officer, in his quarterly report. But to this it may be replied that two blacks do not make a white and if by extraordinary efforts or by a temporary strengthening of the department we can be rid of it those measures must be adopted. No doubt the problem is a difficult one—a fact which seems to be fully realised and, from the long documents we published yesterday, it is satisfactory to note that strenuous efforts have been and are being made to cope with it. It is recognised that the breeding places for mosquitoes are so many and so universal that it is practically impossible for the ordinary Sanitary staff to deal with the question in a satisfactory manner. Their duties, says the Health Officer, are many and of a very varied nature, in consequence of which it stands to reason that only a portion of their time can be given to anti-malarial measures. This is not enough, he adds. "If mosquitoes are to be seriously combated, a determined and constant attack must be made on them and this can only be done by whole-time men. Moreover, such men must possess an extensive knowledge of all likely breeding places and also considerable intelligence. It is not enough to make spasmodic attacks—the effort should be a sustained one. As a step in this direction four gangs consisting of a Sub-Inspector and four men in each have been organised to deal with mosquito breeding areas. The whole of their working day is devoted to this object. It must be remembered that their work is supplementary to that of the Sanitary staff and not in lieu of it." Four gangs, however, are declared to be quite insufficient for the whole City, but under existing circumstances the Health Officer is unable to augment this special establishment without still further weakening the Conservancy Branch. He has, therefore, submitted proposals for the increase of this brigade and we may expect they will be adopted and that good results will follow.

In the remarks published over the signature of Dr. Goldsmith who has had charge of the Health Department during the past six months, we find an instructive summary of the measures adopted to lessen the prevalence of malaria and a statement of the principal difficulties under which the department works in regard to those measures. The measures seem to be all that the ordinary staff of the Department can be expected to take and the difficulties such as can only be surmounted by special measures. What those special measures shall be can be best decided by a Committee of experts, of whom the Corporation has an abundance judging from the readiness with which opinions are expressed. We assume that such a Committee will be formed and if no special steps are taken at once it may be expected they will, before long. Meantime it is to be hoped the Municipal Commissioner will lend the Health Department all the assistance he can and that their special efforts may not be relaxed.

THE DALAI LAMA AT PEKING.

THE visit of the Dalai Lama to Peking is a notable step in Far Eastern politics, for practically it is an acknowledgment of the actual Chinese suzerainty over Tibet which a few years ago was only nominal. There seems to have been no little trouble in connection with the visit, for this very independent vassal was far from definite in his promises and Chinese officials were not at all certain for many months whether the visit could actually take place. Even at Peking, too, it will be remembered he displayed anything but a submissive spirit and the Imperial audience which was finally granted was, at first, cancelled because the Tibetan Pontiff refused to comply with the many necessary observances which such an audience demands. But the matter is now definitely settled and what was accepted diplomatically is now an accepted fact. In bye-gone years China's overlordship was represented by the presence at Lhassa of an Amban, but he was powerless to uphold the dignity of his position and could not even offer opposition when the Dalai Lama dissolved the State Council and took over to himself the whole of the administration, urged on by a Russian Buddhist, who has always been suspected of engineering the trouble which followed, arising out of the idea that Russia would assist in shaking off the Chinese yoke, an idea never abandoned until the Japanese war gave it, with many other aspirations, its death-blow. China's methods have been "childlike and bland" and her profit in Tibet has been at other peoples', chiefly Britain's, expense. The speedy breaking up of the Empire of Yakub Beg in Eastern Turkestan, easy as it was, was no more easily brought about than the suzerainty over Tibet for, when the Younghusband mission had done all its work, the Amban suddenly became active, refused to sign the Treaty, and as a result Peking diplomacy gave to China a guarantee of the position she craved, subsequently confirmed by the Anglo-Russian Convention. To this must be attributed the present visit to Peking which, while the Buddhist High Priest receives all honour as such, is simply a formal submission of temporal power. Nominally there was to be a conference as to "reforms" in Tibet, and we doubt not that China has pressed as one of the chief of these the necessity of abstaining from the intrigues which have made the inaccessible country a disturbing element in international relations in the past.

Undoubtedly, China is in earnest as to leading Tibet into the right paths and there is a great incentive to do so because by the Treaty signed in Calcutta last April, while Great Britain has the least right to interfere in internal affairs there is provision for the maintenance of all remaining indication of the British occupation until such time as China "has shown herself capable of replacing there by an orderly and enlightened administration." Our aims in Tibet are now thoroughly well understood to be commerical and the past two years have proved both to China and the Tibetans that they are beneficial to the country. Indian trade with Tibet during the past year has shown many satisfactory indications of future development. The export of tea amounts to thirty million pounds annually, and with the grain and piece-goods trade is capable of still further expansion, while the wants of the Tibetans are continually finding expression in additions to the long list of miscellaneous goods that already make their way across the border. In return there is a gradual improvement in the imports of Tibetan wool, and if the potentialities of the trade could be be brought home to the people of the country, who are said to waste hundreds of tons annually through ignorance, the industry might become a striking feature in Tibetan life. Officials are reported to display complete indifference towards Indian traders, but on the other hand the ordinary people are most friendly and avail themselves readily of the new trading facilities. The want of communications remains the great obstacle in the way of trade expansion, and in this matter co-operation between the Chinese and British authorities becomes essential. Beyond these is the known mineral wealth of the country which can only be exploited by allowing of freer intercourse with the outside world. China herself is none too anxious to welcome the foreign mineral prospector, but her influence over Tibet in this matter must be for the better and it may be that the visit to Peking is the first step towards the progress which shall allow of the proper exploitation of a field which is supposed to be enormously valuable.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

UNFORTUNATELY plague, forestalling the coming cold weather, is making rapid strides as it spreads again over the Presidency. In July there were only fifty infected places but in August this number had increased to one hundred and eighty and in September the number was one hundred and ninety-eight. As regards the number of deaths the increase has been much more rapid. There were five hundred and sixty-four deaths in July, two thousand and eighty-nine in August, and four thousand seven hundred and eighty-four in September. It is gratifying to note that the precautions taken have acted as a check on the disease in Bombay, for there were in September in the City only one hundred and seven deaths from plague as compared with one hundred and forty-two in August and one hundred and thirty-five in July, and similarly at Karachi the August and September figures were respectively 585 and 410 though this latter, unlike that of Bombay, is higher than the July return. Poona is suffering very badly with 217 deaths in September as compared will only three in July and 26 in August, while the Poona District also records 607 deaths. Belgaum has increased its return six-fold in three months and Dharwar reported 454 deaths in September as compared with 20 in July. In the Kathiawar Agency there were over a thousand cases in September but only about half proved fatal and Baroda had 740 fatal cases out of a total of 1,268, the number of deaths in July being as low as 12. There were, unfortunately, six cases amongst Europeans in Poona in September of which two proved fatal, and we believe there have been other attacks since.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Harvey Banister, lately Professor of Physics at the Meerut College, to the Headmastership of the Queen's Collegiate School, Benares, in the Indian Educational Service.

THE death of Rev. H. C. Macartney occurred at Darjeeling on the 19th instant. He only arrived in Bombay, from England, on the 25th ultimo, and after a brief stay in Benares proceeded with his daughter to Darjeeling to take part in a Convention.

RECENT experiments with motor vehicles in Japan have demonstrated that under existing conditions, and, in particular, the inferior and narrow roads, the absence of trustworthy bridges, and the hilly nature of the country, power traction for military purposes can be employed only to a limited extent in Japan.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER, the Canadian Premier, addressing 10,000 people, a large proportion of whom were Germans, in Berlin, Ontario, on the 24th September, referred to the preference on British goods. He said that by that measure they had been able to give the consumer a large measure of relief without doing substantial injury to the manufacturer. The gloomy predictions of Sir Charles Tupper and other Conservatives had not been fulfilled; on the contrary, Canada had had twelve years of prosperity. He was a free-trader himself, but he knew that they could not adopt a policy of free trade in Canada without bringing disaster to the country.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's series of open-air campaign meetings throughout Western Ontario was concluded with a meeting at Berlin larger than any that had gone before. One striking feature of the meetings Sir Wilfrid has held in the industrial centres of the Dominion is the tribute of high esteem in which he is held among Liberals and Conservatives alike, as a national and world figure.

ABRAHAM GEORGE SARKISS, described as an Egyptian clairvoyant, was summoned at Brighton for practising clairvoyance with intent to deceive. Evidence was given by the wives of two police officers who visited defendant, that he prayed to Egyptian gods, fingered with a bowl of sand which he said came from the Nile, and offered for sale Egyptian love charms. The defence was that Sarkiss honestly believed in what he did as part of his religion. The Bench imposed a fine of £15.

IN its obituary of Mr. James Francis Oswald, K.C, formerly M.P. for Oldham, the "Times" says that he was one of the "characters" of the legal profession. He was a humorist—a man without guile—incapable of either exciting or of cherishing animosity, a good lawyer, and, in certain kinds of cases, a good advocate. There was something comic about his apparance and speech which disarmed criticism. Even the impatient Jessel was constrained to relax, and there was an interchange of banter occasionally between Lord Esher and the learned counsel, who did not quite know whether he was a chancery or a common lawyer, but thought he was a little of both. Oswald's humour, which was largely of an unconscious kind, stood sometimes rather in his way, and made it difficult to treat him seriously. But judges who tried to snub him must sometimes have regretted the attempt.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

AMERICAN CHAMPIONS.

Football.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

Anyone who cares to look a little below the surface will be surprised to find how pounds, shillings and pence effect some people's ideas of sportsmanship. It is painful to have to admit the fact, but so far as athletics are concerned, Englishmen (as a body) do not appear over anxious to foster athletics when that course means spending a little money. Our teams are not in the habit of going on a mission elsewhere, unless the money for expenses is forthcoming from our rivals. We had another eye opener during the Olympic Games, when the sporting bodies were so slow in subscribing towards the necessary funds that an appeal, at at the eleventh hour, had to be made to the general public. This question of L. S. D. has now led to what may be a serious split in the ranks of cross-country runners. The Southern Counties Association disapproves of the International Cross-Country race and rather than pay the yearly share of expenses, amounting to about £15, has now withdrawn from the National body. In other words, that, while Ireland, Wales and Scotland can find their respec-shares (about £45), the many clubs in the South of England object to pay £15 a year towards fostering a splendid sport and creating closer union among the people taking part. To put it plainly, this is a very mean and small-minded policy and our Northern, Midland, Scotch, Welsh, Irish and French friends will not be impressed with the generosity of Southern cross-country officials. That there is room for improvement in the management of the International race is certain, but for the Southern Counties Association to expect the other parties to drop the idea altogether, is a strong order. One cannot see that resigning from the National Union will bring this about, for the latter body is only one of five governing bodies responsible for the International event. The action of the Southerners will come hard on some of the cracks, notably A. E. Ward and J. E. Deakin, both of whom will now be debarred from the National Cross-Country Championship.

AMERICAN CHAMPIONS.

Some fine performances were accomplished at the United States Athletic Championships, recently decided at Travers Island, New York. First and foremost was A. B. Shaw's 120 yards hurdles in 15 1-5 secs.—equalling American record. Shaw was highly fancied for the Olympic Games hurdles (which F. C. Smithson won in 15 secs.), but hit his second hurdle when level with the winner. Other notable performances at Travers Island were H. L. Hillman's quarter mile run in 49 3-5secs. and M. W. Sheppard's half mile in 1 min. 55 3-5secs. An unattached runner named Gissing was penalised four yards in this for a false start and still got within eight yards of the victor. Among the winners was T. J. Ahearne, (who won the hop, step and jump at the Olympic Games) who carried off the long jump for juniors. He now wears the colours of the Irish-American A. C., so may be assisting the United States at the next Olympiad.

Writing about athletic matters in the States, it seems extraordinary that the officials who endorsed Carpenter's foul tactics in the 400 metres Olympic race, have the nerve to accuse the Olympic officials of unfairness; yet such is the case. Well, it is the old story of failing to see the beam in one's own eye while pointing out the mote in that of another.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Should the talked about Marathon race between Dorando Petre and J. J. Hayes materialise, it will create very great excitement indeed. It is strange, however, to reconcile the news from home with that of a few weeks back, which stated the Italian had broken his leg. It seems as though one must be wrong, and we can only hope it is in regard to the reported accident. New York is named as a likely venue for the meeting between the two men and it will show a real sporting spirit on the part of Dorando Petre, should he cross the Atlantic for the purpose of meeting the official winner of the great event which he (Dorando) so narrowly missed. Matters pedestrian are just now enjoying a decided boom, and if ever there was a time to start an association, it is now. The man of the moment among sprinters is A. B. Postle of Australia, who won a sweepstake at Bolton on Wednesday in sensational time. The distance was 80 yards and Postle was timed to run this in 7 3-4 secs. and he must have been travelling to concede Eastman of America one yard and B. R. Day 1 1-4 yards start—as he did. Report says that the runners were favoured with a strong wind, which would be sufficient to cause amateur officials to reject the performance as a record, but as there is no body to "hall mark" professional records, Postle's figures may be accepted in some quarters. Postle, by the way, has made a three cornered match with Growcott and Day to run 220 yards.

CYCLING.

It is rather late in the year for record breaking, but the wonderful weather (for this season) during the early part of the week gave some of the cracks a chance not to be passed over. W. J. Bailey of the Polytechnic profited by the circumstances and created some times at the Stadium track that ought to take a lot of beating. He first went for the quarter mile flying start (unpaced) record and reduced it from 26 1-5 secs. to 26 secs. After a rest he essayed the half mile under like conditions and not only clipped 2 4-5 secs. off the old figures, doing 54 2-5 secs., but also wiped out his own quarter time by doing the first half of the journey in 25 4-5 secs.

A record of another character was the tandem ride of 218 miles by F. Speight and T. Ivey, the best ever accomplished in 12 hours (unpaced) on Southern roads. Another fine performance recently was O. Lapize's one hour paced effort at Paris, the Frenchman doing 51 miles 748 yards in the 60 mins. a new amateur record. Lapize, it may be added, was third to C. H. Bartlett of England in the 100 kilometres unpaced race at the Olympic Games.

WRESTLING.

Followers of wrestling have not yet got over their astonishment created by the defeat of Hackenschmidt while in America. True, the Russian was not actually thrown, but that he retired from the contest, which was a victory for Gotch. Much has been written anent the tactics of the American and the referee's bias during the contest, and it is generally agreed that Hackenschmidt had much to put up with. Besides this, it is confidently believed that the prime reason the latter failed to triumph was because he was much run down and below par. Since then he has taken a good rest and it comes as pleasant news to his admirers to learn that he is now anxious to again try conclusions with Gotch in what shall be his final match. It goes without saying that a meeting between the pair would create wonderful enthusiasm and Gotch would make many friends if he consented to meet Hackenschmidt in England, which would be neutral ground.

SWIMMING.

It is not to the advantage of any sport that the honours should go to the same individual or team time after time. On that account the rather unexpected win of Middlesex over Lancashire in the final of the County Water Polo Championship came as a pleasant surprise to many. This makes the second win of Middlesex in the competition and Lancashire can well spare the honour. At the onset it looked as though the Northerners would add one more to many previous trumphs, as they led by three goals at half time. Middlesex then improved and the tally was five all at the call of time proper. Extra time was then ordered and the Southerners showed the better staying power, finally prevailing by 7 goals to 5. Another fine struggle was seen in the Scotland v. Wales match at Leith, the visitors making splendid efforts to draw level towards the close and only going under by 3 goals to 2.

BILLIARDS.

The Billiards Association does not intend to be quietly snuffed out of existence by the newly formed Billiards Control Club and Union and it has issued a manifesto pointing out that any amateur playing under the rules of the new body in a game where admission money is charged will lose his amateur status. The B. A. has also acknowledged Inmann as the Association champion. The latter action shows more clearly than anything else where it stands regarding real support from the leading players. It is the ignoring of the old body by the cracks which has virtually killed it, and their attitude is due to the fact tnat the B. A. officials tried to prevent their claiming just rights in championship matcher. The Billiards Control Club and Union officials are more wise over this point and the support of the leading professionals will mean much.

Writing about the cracks, John Roberts, who is meeting C. E. Williams at Manchester, appears to have greatly deteriorated, while Stevenson is showing wonderful form just now. The latter's best break in his match against Reece who was badly beaten was reserved for the last day and amounted to 406. He has shown to still more advantage against Harverson this week, as testified by breaks of 549 and 644.

FOOTBALL.

At last Newcastle United have lost their unbeaten record, this coming as a result of a visit to Sheffield Wednesday, the home side conquering by 2 goals to 0. Manchester United, however, still claim the highest possible number of points, but Liverpool gave the leaders a hard game at Manchester on Saturday, only going under by the odd goal in five. A crowd of 50,000 watched Aston Villa beat Chelsea (2—0) on the latter's ground, and the famous "Villa" team shaped in something like the form of old. A notable triumph was that of Everton (6—3) on entertaining Manchester City. Mention must also be made of the success of Bradford City (4—1) on receiving a visit from Bury, this being the first win and the first goals scored by Bradford since gaining promotion. Another incident in connnection with the First League was the first defeat of Blackburn Rovers, and this happened on entertaining Sheffield United, only one goal being scored.

Birmingham still steadily gathers in points among Second Division teams and has only dropped one in six engagements. Blackpool is the only remaining team with an unbeaten record, a victory (1—0) on receiving a visit from Leeds City on Saturday greatly pleasing the followers of the seaside team.

Southampton simply outclasses all rivals in the Southern League with seven straight wins and the splendid goal average of 23 to 6, while Crystal Palace, with 10 points for 7 games, and Bristol Rovers, with 7 for 5, are relatively the next best off.

The Scottish League table shows that Glasgow Rangers are doing splendidly, the latest win (2—0) being on receiving Dundee this week. This gives the winners a record of 13 points for 7 games and a goal average of 23 for and only 2 against. Clyde also holds a fine position with 12 points for 7 games and shares with the leaders the honour of being undefeated.

Another important event in Scotland lately was the meeting of Celtic and Glasgow Rangers in the semi-final of the Glasgow Cup, a draw (2—2) resulting. It may be added that the gate receipts amounted to £1,170, so it was a draw in more ways than one.

RUGBY.

The Australians created a good impression on making their debut against Devon at Devonport, and while the county team is only moderate at present, the victory by 24 points to 3 shows the visiting team to advantage. It is really too early to pass an opinion, but on Saturday's form the Australians are adjudged to be inferior to the All Blacks of Newzealand and the "Springboks" of South Africa. They appear to lack the science (particularly among the backs) of the other two teams named, but make up for much by very robust play. During the match Burge met with misfortune, breaking his leg just above the ankle—hard luck for the visitor. It is pleasing to record that the Devon men insisted on a substitute, and this declining to profit by misfortune to one's rivals is a true sporting spirit that ought to be general. The Australians met Gloucestershire in their second engagement and found the representatives of this county harder to beat than the Devonians. True the visitors pervailed, but they were well tested, as after leading by 11 points to nil at half time, they finally won by 16 points to 0.

THE TOAF.

It is hard luck for little Frank Woolton that he has been suspended until the end of October. This came about through his handling of Gravy at the recent Manchester meeting. The horse was undoubtedly responsible for the attempt to savage another animal, but the suspension of the Australian rider was the result of an objection by Madden for foul riding, and the Jockey Club officials evidently thought Woolton was at fault. He was almost on terms with Maher and Higgs, when the announcement came, having scored 98 wins as against 98 by Higgs and 101 by Maher. But for the enforced rest Wolton might have actually headed the list of winning jockeys this season, and the honour will now probably go to Higgs, as Maher seldom rides right through the season. Woolton, by the way, is still a schoolboy and attends a private establishment at Epsom. It was the desire to see the lad complete his education that led his father to decline an offer of £2,000 for him to ride on the Continent next season. Maher gained his one hundreth win through the success of Llangwin in the Kingsclere Stakes of 1,000 sovs. at Newbury, Mr. Barclay Walker's colt having a very easy task.

AT NEWMARKET.

The easy style in which Bayards cantered away with the Bucksnaham Stakes shows that Mr. Farrie's unbeaten colt is a real flier, from which much will be expected in the future. It is a pity the same cannot be written about Princess De Galles, for though His Majesty's filly just managed to land the Boscawen Stakes from three rivals, the manner of so doing was not impressive. The great event on the third day was naturally the Jockey Club Stakes of £10,000—one mile and three quarters. This rich stake went to Mr. L. Neumann through Siberia, Dillon riding this representative of the St. Simon family. Primer and Royal Realm gained places while Signorinetta was among the other eight runners.

TURKEY'S TROUBLES.

NO CONSIDERATION FOR GREECE AND CRETE.

Italy's Attitude.

YOUNG TURKS CONCILIATORY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

Italy has agreed to the proposed programme for the European Conference.

It is now learned that the question of the union of Crete with Greece will be excluded from the Conference.

Bulgaria has given positive assurances to Great Britain that she will take every step possible to avoid war with Turkey.

LATER.

Two members of the Young Turkish Party are at present at Sofia endeavouring to have the way to an agreement on pending questions, notably the Rumelian tribute which Bulgaria refuses to pay from henceforward.

Austria and Turkey are also in direct negotiation and it is not improbable that the Conference, if it meets, will be mainly occupied with registering such international agreements as may result from the negotiations.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIPS.

Attempt at a Better Service.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Seely, replying to Mr. Rees, said that the Imperial Government was anxious to secure an improved steamship service to East Africa.

Negotiations were progressing, but he regretted that he was unable at present to say any more.

HONGKONG AND OPIUM.

Governor's Proposals Considered.

CHINA RELINQUISHES HER MONOPOLY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Colonel Seely, replying to Mr. Taylor, said: "Lord Crewe is now considering the Governor of Hongkong's opium proposals, and hopes shortly to announce a decision in regard to them.

A telegram from Peking states that an Edict has been issued, which announces that the Government has abandoned the monopoly of opium selling, and that business on the license system will be substituted.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Visit to the Mikado.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

Admiral Sperry and the flag-officers of the American Fleet at Tokio, after the reception, drove in Imperial carriages to the Shiba Palace.

FRENCH MINISTER RESIGNS.

Overwhelming Condemnation.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

The French Minister of Marine has resigned, because the Chamber, while passing a vote of confidence in the Government, also passed a resolution by 568 votes against 1, deploring the negligence causing mishaps in the Navy.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Changes at the Foreign and Educational Offices.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, M.P., has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Charles Trevelyan, M.P., has been appointed Under-Secretary for Education.

THE AMERICAN FOREST FIRES.

New York Affected.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

The smoke from the forest fires is obscuring even New York and Philadelphia and the odour of the burning timber extends for great distances.

TURKISH FRONTIER TROUBLES.

Outrages by Kurds.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

Kurds are committing outrages and depredations in the Eastern Provinces of Turkey, and are stirring up the inhabitants against the constitutional regime.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

The deaths are announced of Mr. Bosworth Smith, a Master of Harrow, and of Ross Scott, formerly Commissioner of Oudh.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Hard Labour for Political Offences.

IMPORTANT PROTEST IN LONDON.

FURTHER ARRESTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

A meeting of Members of both Houses of Parliament, including Lord Ampthill, Lord Lamington, Sir Henry Cotton and Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, was held this afternoon, to discuss the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal.

The speakers severely criticised the imposition of hard labour for political offences.

Deputations will wait on Lord Morley and Lord Crewe to urge the Imperial Government to take action, and Lord Ampthill will raise the question in the House of Lords at the earliest opportunity.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

Thirty-five unlicensed Indian hawkers have been arrested in Johannesburg.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 20.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce has addressed the principal Chambers of Commerce in South Africa, asking for full information on the subject of the treatment of Indians and appealing to them to give Indian interests their favourable consideration.

K. S. RANJITSINHJI.

Farewell Banquet at Cambridge.

ADVICE FOR THE INDIA OFFICE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

A farewell banquet was given to Prince Ranjitsinhji at Cambridge last night.

Lord Clifden presided and Lord Dalmeny, Sir A. Conan Doyle, Messrs. W. G. Grace, C. B. Fry, and Jackson and many other cricketers were present.

Prince Ranjitsinhji, in replying to the toast of his health, dwelt on the loyalty of the Ruling Princes of India and advocated the suppression of anarchy and bomb-throwing.

Rumour of Abdication Contradicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, OCTOBER 20.

The "Kathiawar News" most emphatically contradicts the malicious rumour, industriously circulated by some wicked persons for some time past, to the effect that His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb Ranjitsinhji of Nawanagar intends to abdicate, and says that these rumours are evidently put into circulation by persons who have been keenly disappointed to find that Rajitsinhji's claim is upheld by Government.

The "News" says:—"In upholding the claim of Ranjitsinhji to the gadi of Nawanagar, the action of Government was most just and met with universal approval, not only in Kathiawar, but throughout the whole of India and Europe, where His Highness is so well known and so much liked, he being the rightful claimant, having been adopted as his heir by the late Jam Vibhaji, who took a fancy to him when a child, his princely bearing and great intelligence having attracted general attention at his Court, and appointed him as his successor to the disinheritance and rejection of others. His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb's eminent qualities of head and heart have won for him an enduring fame and he is most popular with his subjects, for whom he entertains great regard and has done so much even in the very short time that he has been on the gadi, that they look upon him as one destined under God's providence to make them happy. His Highness convinced them, at the very threshold of his career, of a deep sense of his responsibilities as a ruler and a strong faith in the possibilities of Nawanagar, whereby he could improve their moral and material well-being. His Highness particularly wishes that he should have about him men of high and unimpeachable character, and does not suffer himself to be led by mistaken feelings into retaining bad or incompetent men in his service, and takes great care to guard himself against the various pitfalls into which a Chief is likely to be led by interested persons. Above all, His Highness has a faculty of seeing through things quite intuitively and detests intriguing persons, with the result that a number of such obnoxious people have seen fit to resign the service, rather than to draw down upon themselves the ire of their master and be publicly disgraced by dismissal from the service or otherwise. It is the fervent prayer of His Highness's subjects that he may long be spared to rule over them. His Highness the Jam Saheb is expected to return to India next month, but if leave taking and final completion of arrangements for the return journey to India are delayed, His Highness's departure from England may be delayed for a month or so."

CHOLERA AT KABUL.

Kurram Valley Affected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 20.

The "Pioneer's" Frontier correspondent states that cholera is dying out in Kabul. There has been a serious epidemic of the disease in the Kurram Valley.

TRAIN ACCIDENT.

[Due to Faulty Broke.

SEVERAL SLIGHTLY INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 20.

The "Statesman" has the following:—

On Sunday evening last, at about 5 o'clock, Sealdah Station was thrown into considerable excitement over a mysterious collision which occurred there.

Shortly before the departure of the Darjeeling mail, a down passenger train from Kulna was in at the station platform. Immediately after, a loud report was heard and it is believed that the train, which was still slowly moving, had collided with some obstruction or other placed on the track.

It was noticed that the driver could not stop at the usual spot, and the train, running further down, crashed into the dead buffers at the end of the line. The impact was so strong that it caused a European lady passenger in one of the first class compartments, Miss Chalters, of Dum Dum Cantonment, to faint away immediately, and she had to be removed by the Government Railway Police to the waiting-room, where she was subsequently attended to by Major Daily, the Railway Medical Officer.

An examination of the passengers of the train was forthwith made, and it was ascertained that, although all of them had experienced a severe shock, only 7 persons were injured, their injuries being of a minor nature. The police offered to have them sent for medical treatment at the hospital, but they preferred going home instead.

The engine was also slightly damaged, the cow-catcher having been smashed up, and most of the glass panes of the first and second class carriages were broken.

It is not yet known what the accident was due to, and an official investigation is proceeding. It is stated by some people that there was something wrong with the brake, hence the train could not be brought to a standstill.

LATER.

It transpires that the railway collision at Sealdah, wired you this morning, was due to faulty brake.

THE MANIKTOLA BOMB CASE.

Second Day's Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 20.

The second day's hearing of the joint trial of the Bomb Outrage case was resumed before Mr. C. P. Beachcroft at the Alipore Sessions Court this morning. Mr. Norton withdrew his amendment so far as antedating the charge concerned.

His Honour granted the application for framing additional charges against all accused under sections 121 and 122, I. P. C.

The accused were then re-arranged in dock in the order of their numbers in the commitment order.

Kedar Nath Chatterjee and Gurudas Bose were then called and appointed assessors in the case.

Mr. Norton then commenced his address and had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE HIGH COURT.

At the High Court to-day, before Justices Sharfuddin and Coxe Mr, Barton, Barrister, appeared on behalf of the Crown and asked their Lordships to fix a day for hearing the rule issued on behalf of Charun Chunder Roy, one of the accused in the Alipore Bomb Conspiracy case, calling on the District Magistrate of Alipore to show cause why the order of commitment should not be quashed on the ground of jurisdiction, the accused being a French subject.

Mr. Justice Sharfuddin remarked: "The rule will take a whole day as it is a very important matter. If you mention the matter the first hour of the next sitting of the Court we may try to fix a day."

MADRAS LOYALIST DEMONSTRATION.

Governor's Handsome Donation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, OCTOBER 20.

The first part of the Madras Loyalist Demonstration will be held on the Island, on the 2nd November and the presentation of a address follows in the Banqueting Hall.

The Governor of Madras has contributed Rs. 250 towards feeding the poor on that day. There will also be sports and treats to school children in the evening, at which their Excellencies will be present.

There will be no banquet, as at first announced.

SIMLA VOLUNTEERS.

Lady Minto Presents Decorations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 20.

The Countess of Minto, attended by Lord Windsor, A.-D-C., presented shooting prizes to the Simla Volunteers in the Town Hall here, to-day, before a large gathering and pinned the Volunteer Officers Decoration upon Captain Hall of Messrs Thacker, Spink and Co., and Captain Murphy, acting Registrar, Home Department.

Colonel Barrow, Commanding the Corps gave on account of the progress made in volunteering in Simla since last year and Major General Scallon, Adjutant-General, made a short speech.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Details of Annual Report

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 20.

Colonel Pease's report upon the work of the Civil Veterinary Department in India, in 1907-08, is to-day published here.

It shows that a number of new Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries have been opened, that horse and mule breeding continue to improve, that outbreaks of disease have been successfully dealt with, and that the serum treatment for renderpest is making steady headway. Considerable progress also has been made with the study of camel disease.

The principal need of the department is now for more Officers to direct the growing work that is being carried out. Colonel Pease observes that he has been unable for want of Officers to appoint Pathologists to tha College laboratories, although he fully recognises the desirability of doing so. Research work also, he writes, has been much hindered for want of properly qualified Officers, the Laboratory staff now having its hands full with the preparation of serum.

The reorganisation of the subordinate establishment is being gradually brought about, the number of men available to fill the sanctioned appointments of assistants being limited and the department having to wait for the men as they graduate in the various Colleges, so that Colonel Pease thinks it will take a good many years, before the sanctioned strength can be reached.

In many provinces the appointment of Inspectors has worked well, but Colonel Peaso does not consider that the demand for the services of a trained, indigenous staff, qualified for research as well as administrative work, is yet sufficient, to justify the establishment of a special College for this purpose, especially as his cadre of Imperial Officers is not sufficient to provide teachers at present.

He admits, however, that there can be no doubt whatever that in the future, when the department begins to control diseases by means of living vaccines, it will require a far more highly trained Indian agency for this purpose than it now possesses, and it will be necessary to train the men in this country.

LORD KITCHENER.

Visit to Kathiawar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, OCTOBER 20.

His Excellency Lord Kitchener, the Commander-in-Chief in India, is likely to pay a visit to Jamnagar and Bhavnagar on or about the 12th of next month.

He will be accompanied by the Adjutant-General, General Scallon, the famous soldier who so well distinguished himself in the last Afghan War when in command of 123rd Outram's Rifles.

His Excellency will also have some shooting in the Gir forest, where good arrangements are being made under orders from His Highness Nawab Sir Rasulkhanji of Junaghad.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS OCTOBER 20.—Maj Walker, R G A from Allahabad.

Lieut Bennett, Ord Dept from Kirkee.
Lieut Barry 15th Hus, from Muttra.
Capt Seymour Rifle Bde from Chanbattia.
Lieut Stockley Rifle Bde from Chanbattia.
Capt Stiolpnagel, R G A from Kashmir.
Lt-Col Kennedy, 23rd Cavs from Kohat.
Lieut Gospell, 69th Punjabis from Dera Ismail Khan.
Maj Baumgartner, East Lanc Regt, from Aden.
Col Macan, the Cameronians, from England.
Maj Arbuthnot, Royal Berks Regt, from England.
Capt Macdonald, R War Regt, from England.
Maj Ormsby, Q A O Gurkhas, from Almora.
Lieut Cosins, Rl Drag, from England.
Maj Anderson, 9th Bhopal Inf, from England.
Lieut Bignell, 4th Rajputs, from England.
Lieut Chesney, 4th Rajputs, from England.
Lieut Maxwell, 11th K E O Lancers, from England.
Lieut Chaydon, 12th R Lancers, from England.
Lieut Barker, 11th K E O Lancers, from England.
Maj Strong, R F A Lancers, from England.
Lieut Brooke Hunt, 11th K E O Lancers, from England.
Lieut Brooke, 18th T Lancers, from England.
Capt Michell, 12th R Lancers, from England.
Lieut Cripps R F A, from England.
Lieut Charles, R F A, from England.
Lieut Beaufort, O F L I, from England.
2nd Lt Tullis, R S T A S. from England.
Capt Henstane, R E. from England.
Capt Bankes, Man Regt, from Secunderabad
Lieut Congrew R F A, from Saugar.
Capt Seymour, Rifle Bde, from Chanpattia
Lieut Starkey, Rifle Bde, from Chaupattia
Lieut Harrison, Napier Rifles, from Bangalore
Capt Martin R A M.C., from Poona.

DEPARTURES, OCTOBER 20.—Maj Wimberley, 15th Sikhs, to England.
Maj Baumgartner, E L Regt, to Dalhousie.
Capt Macdonald, R War. R, to Peshawar.
Maj Ormsby A O Gurkhas, to England.
Lieut Cosins, R Drag, to Lucknow.
Maj Anderson, Bhopal Inf. to Allahabad.
Lieut Hornby, R Lancers, to England.
Lieut Bignell, 4th Rajputs, to Meerut.
Lieut Chesney, 4th Rajputs, to Meerut.
Maj Cands, D A A G to Simla.
Col Shewen, A A G to England.
Lieut Dobbs, Bal Inf. to Loralai.
Capt Rundle R E to Japan.
Col Macdonald, Berar Inf. to England.
Capt Montresor R F A to Quetta.
Maj Rentandon 124th Inf. to Poona.
2nd Lieut Beattie, 1st Welts, to Jhansi.
Col Richardion, 12th Pioneers, to Jhansi.
Capt Jones to Bangalore.
Maj Louis, 122nd R Inf. to Ahmedabad.
Capt Russell, R G A, to Campbellpore.
Capt Johnson, 48th Pioneers, to Bareilly.
Major Annesley, S and T Corps, to Lucknow.
Capt Duncan, 9th Gurkhas, to Debra Dun.
Major-General Pearson, to Poona.
Capt Waller, 30th Dogras. to Lahore Cantonment.
Capt Martin, R A M C, to Poona.
Major Herbert, Cant Magis, to England.
Major Bedie, 36th Cav, to Poona.
Lieut Mangin, 107th Pioneers, to Kirkee.
Capt Brackenbury, Deoli Regt, to Deoli.

MAJOR F. WALL, I.M.S., has been appointed to the substantive Medical charge of the 1-3rd Queen Alexandra's Gurkha Rifles, vice Lieut-enant-Colonel C. N. Bensley.

JUBBULPORE NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

JUBBULPORE, OCTOBER 18.

THE Tennis Tournaments which started on the 5th instant have proved very popular, judging from the number of entries. Even now two of them are not quite finished, although they have already taken up the whole of two weeks. The Mixed Doubles Handicap was played in the American Garden, and partners were chosen and then handicapped by a Committee. Fifteen couples originally entered, but out of these two scratched, leaving each couple therefore with 12 sets to play, each set consisting of the best out of seven games. Major Berry and Mrs. Dickson won easily in spite of their heavy handicap of minus thirty. The second pair, Major and Mrs. Graham, also did quite well, securing 55 games out of the possible 84. For the Ladies' Doubles, which was a knock out tournament the best out of 3 ordinary sets, only 10 ladies entered; it is not yet completed. The Men's Singles showed some really brilliant tennis, and for this there were a great number of competitors. The final is yet to be played, and in it Major Berry, who is easily the best player here, is expected to vanquish Mr. Bigg Wither, although he owes half thirty.

Last Monday evening a grand popular concert was held in the Public Gardens under the patronage of Brigadier-General Wallace, C. B., and officers of the garrison, in aid of Friday evening dances in these same Gardens. It was a lovely moonlight night and the Gardens were crowded with all sorts and conditions of people, and all, or nearly all, the officers in the station were present, also their memsahebs.

The Band of the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Royal Rifles played five selections: songs were sung by Miss Thring, Mr. Temple and Mr. Mitchell; a trio given by Mrs. Graham, Major Northey and Mr. Temple, and a quartette by Mrs. Graham, Captain and Mrs. Burgess and Mr. Temple.

Mrs. Dunn, the wife of the Bandmaster of the King's Royal Rifles, an accomplished pianist, played one of Mendelssohn's concertos with an orchestral accompaniment by the Band. It is always well worth going to a concert in Jubbulpore, were it only for the pleasure of listening to Mr. Mitchell, who has one of the most delightful voices I have ever heard in an amateur. An item, new to our concerts, was a comic song and dance given by Mrs. Speary. She met with much applause. During the last piece by the Band "1812" by Tschazkowsky, a dissertation in the form of firing by a company of the Rifles mingling with the music somewhat startled the audience, as not only was it quite unexpected, but was also augmented by the sending up of several rockets. One nervous lady sleeping in a bungalow near by was awakened by the noise, and was seized with intense fright, thinking that a Mutiny must be taking place. As the concert was so well attended, a large sum of money must have been collected, and the Friday evening popular dances, of which it was in aid, are expected to start once "our race week" is over.

With the concert, presumably started the Jubbulpore cold weather, as the Band for the first time discarded their white kit for blue. It certainly is quite cold after sunset here now, and during the last few days overcoats and wraps have emerged from their hot weather resting-places.

Since the rains completely stopped, moonlight picnics have become the fashion, and certainly the country round lends every facility and encouragement for suchlike amusements. At one of these picnics, when returning homewards the brake of the 27th Light Cavalry overturned. Fortunately nobody was hurt, and a severe shaking was the only injury.

A circus has arrived here and taken up its position in the maidan. Amongst the attractions is a performance by four lions. This is quite exciting and interesting to watch; but all those of us who have bungalows in the neighbourhood of the maidan are hoping that their stay will not be prolonged, for not only does the roaring of the lions disturb our slumbers by night, but it is also a constant source of danger, as our ponies, naturally not accustomed to these wild animals, are somewhat terrified at the strange and fearsome noise and are sometimes seized with panic when passing by.

However, apart from this nuisance, the circus is a decidedly good show and has been patronized by big houses. Next Thursday our Race and Polo week commences.

SAD SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

A Brother the Victim.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 20.

Yesterday the two little sons of Inspector B. K. Ghose, of Golabaree Thana, Howrah, found a revolver under the bedding of their father's cot.

The elder lad, not knowing that it was loaded, pointed it at his brother and pulled the trigger, with the result that the lad fell senseless on the floor. He was immediately removed to hospital, but died on the way.

STRIKE OF TALLY CLERKS.

Traffic almost Suspended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 20.

Owing to a dispute, 150 tally clerks, employed at the Durgapur transhipment station, near Goalundo, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, struck work.

The handling of goods was seriously interfered with and traffic was almost suspended for two days.

Two hundred and eighteen men, including the ringleaders, have been dismissed, and normal conditions have been restored.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

Viceroy's Message.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 20.

The following is the famine telegram despatched yesterday by the Viceroy to the Secretary of State:—

Relief operations have now practically ceased, except in Bengal and the Central Provinces, where the numbers in receipt of relief have fallen to 17,000 and 22,000 respectively.

Though more rain is still wanted in some places, especially in Bihar and parts of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the condition of the standing crops is generally satisfactory and agricultural prospects in the country, as a whole, are good.

BOMBAY FISHERIES.

The Sea Supply.

OUR HUMILIATING IGNORANCE.

II

THE Resolution of the Bombay Government to which reference has already been made states that "it seems to be argued that because the Governments of Madras and Bengal have undertaken inquiries into the fisheries of their respective provinces and have entertained special establishments for the purpose, the Bombay Government should follow the same course as regards the fisheries within their territorial jurisdiction." That certainly is being contended by people who have devoted a considerable amount of time and study to the matter, and who possess more than average qualifications for expressing an opinion. It may be that the Government of Bombay considers it "infra dig" to emulate sister Governments in the matter of the regulated development of fisheries, but the question at issue is important. If our Government has had to be urged to follow where it should have led, the fault does not rest with those who apply the spur. It would be much more if the Government of Bombay were to accept as gracefully as may be the rebuke implied in the representations of the scientific and commercial communities, and considered with the satisfactory deserved seriousness the enterprising examples provided by Bengal and Madras. It is admittedly in accordance with fact that the conditions in this Presidency differ widely from those which obtain in the other two provinces mentioned, but it may be pointed out that the most striking disagreement lies in a circumstance which the resolution carefully refrains from touching upon. The waters bordering the whole of the coast-lines of Bengal and Madras were years ago surveyed in a piscicultural sense, while those fronting the shores of the Bombay Presidency have never been so examined, as the authorities of the British Museum will testify. We as yet cannot even, with any pretence at accuracy, gauge the range of our fish species, and we therefore can do no more than vaguely surmise the potentialities of an assuredly great industry at our very doors.

It is decidedly not the suggestion of this series of articles that the sea fisheries of the Bombay Presidency are being over-fished in the proper meaning of the term. That is not asserted; but there is reason to fear that, while being, indeed, inadequately fished, they are exploited in a destructively careless and indiscriminate manner. It must be borne in mind that our marine fishing is the monopoly of a section of the native population who are extremely clannish and are conservatively attached to the habits and methods of their ancestors. They are likewise most jealous of anything savouring of curiosity regarding their calling; and in this connection a gentleman of some eminence in Bombay tells a good story against himself. Baulked in all his endeavours to find out something satisfying about the sea fisheries of the Presidency by enquiries on land, he conceived the apparently simple idea of investigating personally as a passenger on a fishing boat. He congratulated himself on his good fortune when he discovered a fisherman who professed to be quite willing to act as his guide, philosopher, and friend on a trip. The date was fixed of a full-moon night—this was absolutely, necessary, he was informed—and all arrangements were made for scientific observations and the preservation of specimens. Another ardent spirit was invited to witness the triumph of this indefatigable researcher, and he also made his preparations. The great night came, but alas! it was moonlight! So explained the fisherman with almost tearful regret. If he had before said that the night must be one of bright moonlight he had erred sadly. No, Sahib would honour him by understanding that the real night for a fishing excursion must be an intensely dark one. And that fisherman's grief was touching. But there are two prominent citizens of Bombay who cordially endorse Bret Harte's sentiments in "The Heathen Chinee"—and who apply them more locally! This incident fairly illustrates the type of man through whose enlightened progressive ideas, according to Government, "the fishing industry has already reached a high stage of development." He is in reality a furtive, suspicious tradition-bound person, of similar initiative and with as much sympathy towards innovation as everybody's "bete noir," the "dhobie." An industry which is left entirely and unguided to his control is not likely to progress much with the passing decades.

A little of course, is known of the marine fisheries of the Presidency, but that little was known 25 years ago. However, it is quite up-to-date enough to satisfy the powers that be. These fisheries, we learn from a volume of that venerable age, can, by marked distinctions, be classed as:—(1) coast and tidal fisheries; and, (2) deep sea or offing fisheries. The term "deep sea" in the latter division is used in a fisherman's, not in a sailor's, sense, as "few or no fish are taken out of soundings" and "it means, therefore, fisheries conducted at some distance from shore by large boats capable of keeping the sea for two or more days at a time, or fisheries carried on close in shore by the same appliances as are used in the offing." The gear used in the coast and tidal fisheries along shore and in the estuaries stake-nets ("dool") or bookss, seines ("pera,") casting nets ("pag",) sh ore nets ("golni,") traps and, weirs ("kios,") scoops nets ("jila,") hook and line, long line, and spears. The system of stake net fishing is the chief one used along the coast. The long line is only two or three fathoms long, and the method, which is little in vogue is confined to reefs. It will be observed that the last two sentences are in the present tense, but very probably they should be read in the past with slight qualification, as, less than two years ago, Mr. W. A. Wallinger, of the Bombay Forest Department, made public the fact that the forms of fishing therein indicated had led to the extinction of a once flourishing industry by the natural process of exhaustion, which was almost certainly accelerated by the operations of dug-out canoes among what small fry escaped from the spawning beds through the other contrivances. Apparently the stake-net style of fishing is the most popular out in the offing: it is described in the aforesaid musty tome as being the only one that "is really important." The floor of the ocean shelves out at a very slow gradient, with the result that the strong currents that exist have power for a considerable distance at sea. Long stretches of these nets are fixed in courses which the shoals generally follow the outermost stakes being set in eight fathoms—sounded at low water of spring tides—which means about ten knots from shore, and others continuing thence landwards except where the Customs Department interferes in the interests of navigation. These rows of stakes are always at right angles to the general coast line, which coincides with the run of the tides, and between the stakes are moored the conical nets, at least fifty yards long. The only other nets which would appear to be worthy of mention as used in the offing are the trammel, which resembles the herring net of Northern Europe but usually has a mesh of 1¼ inches from knot to knot and is fished in the same way; the waghful which has a still larger mesh, and is moored at each end to an anchor; and, but very infrequently resorted to, the coasting net. The fishing boats of the Konkan are very fast sailing craft, and are called "machvas" (fishers). One under twelve tons manned by seven men can convey the catch of one long stake-net back to land, but to be equal to the takes of two she must be of at least that tonnage and carry a crew of a dozen. The only molluscs we have here—two kinds of oyster and a univalve like a periwinkle named "kubi"—are collected off the rocks at low water, and in no other way. The crustacea, especially prawns, are very numerous, but they mostly get caught along with the ordinary fish in the nets; crab and lobster pots are unknown. Once there were some pearl fisheries in the salt-water inlets along the coast of Sind and in the Belapur creek of the Thana collectorate, but farming out without any restriction has, it would seem, led to their practical exhaustion—unless Government has information to the contrary behind some rusty lock. So much for the standard we have set before us as "a high state of development."

It has been very approximately estimated by a gentleman in commercial life, who has keenly interested himself in the subject of our fisheries and their possible improvement, that there are some 8,000 tons of fish brought into Bombay itself daily.

However, through the courtesy of another private citizen to whom appeal was made, it is possible to give a statement of returns, noted at his special request, of the total amounts of fish that came to the Bombay city markets during a month struck at random this year. It is as under:—

Names of the Markets.	Amounts in lbs.
Colaba	13,355
Fort	38,080
Arthur Crawford	76,197
Pedder	19,500
Foras Road	3,230
Erskine Road	204,521
Fergusson Road	23,235
Adamji Peerbhoy	15,466
Cheera Bazar	32,000
Oomercarry	29,000
Byculla	10,060
Haines Road	12,600
Tank Bander	9,000
Parel Chawl	39,000
Parel Village	4,500
Bhoiwada	7,500
Dadar	19,000
Lower Mahim	14,500
Upper Mahim	9,600
Vadala	2,500
Grand Total	583,718 lbs.

Appended are the colloquial names of the majority of the different varieties of fish that may be found at the Bombay markets of a morning, should the currents have been obliging enough to lodge them in the stake-nets. However, no guarantee is given of their bona-fides. Some are masquerading frauds like the "lobster"—which is not a lobster at all, but a crayfish:—

(1) White Pomfret, (2) Black Pomfret, (3) Surmai, (4) Mullet or Bonie, (5) Ghoal, (6) Bhing or Polla, (7) Bawne or Eel, (8) Prawn, (9) Shrimp, (10) Bumbloes or Bombay Duck, (11) Sole or Jiptee, (12) Oyster, (13) Crab, (14) Lobster, (15) Salmon or Rounce, (16) Cockle, (17) Sardine, (18) Dhoma or Young Ghoal, (19) Dara, (20) Bakas, (21) Shingara, (22) Pakat, (23) Poke, (24) Vekhroo, (25) Newta, (26) Ladyfish, (27) Bangra, (28) Kote, (29) Taub, (30) Bhaloo, (31) Khajoora.

The calculation has been roughly made that the Bombay city markets are supplied by about 1,000 boats of varying sizes. Of these 400 may be said to land their catches at Colaba, Lakdi, Mazagon, Sewry, Worli, Chowpati, and Mahim Bunders, while the other 600, whose takes are forwarded by rail, ply from Danda, Versova, Chimbai, Bassein Virar, and Thana.

The different ways of trapping and otherwise catching fish which are described above reveal the primitive and haphazard methods by which the Bombay fishermen lazily earn their livelihood, and upon which the Bombay markets are dependable for their fish supply. No attempt whatever is made to explore the really deep-sea fisheries, which would in all probability prove to be an asset of inestimable value to the State. In the present indiscriminate pursuit of everything aquatic that is edible and may be secured without exertion, our lower river reaches, estuaries, and other inlets suffer an ignorantly wanton destruction of spawn and fry: our inshore waters—the alleged "deep-sea" or offing fisheries come within this limit—are strewn wherever navigation interests permit with huge stationary stake-nets and other devices for the interception of what marine flotsam and jetsam may be borne into them. According to dealers, there has been a slow but continuous decrease in the individual sizes and the amounts of fish brought into the Bombay markets during the last 12 years or so, although there is no noticeable deterioration in quality, and prices have shown an equally continuous and irritating upward tendency. What are the causes? Do the smothering of the spawning beds and the slaughter of fry starve these inshore waters? Has increasing heavy ocean traffic in these comparatively shallow depths any effect? We need not ask the fishermen. If the supply which they providentially obtain does not balance the demand, the price settles the difference. Their income is still the same, and so long as their "pice" shows no diminution their equanimity will remain unruffled.

R. A.

BANDMANN THEATRE.

"La Poupee."

THE members of the Ellis Opera Company do their best to perpetuate the traditions of comic opera, the *raison d'etre* of which is to evoke mirth; and they entirely succeed. For of laughter there is no end at the Bandmann Theatre these nights; sometimes it is aroused by the players; sometimes they arouse it without knowing it. But what matters it, so long as our sides ache and our eyes moisten with merriment? But the Ellis's do not pretend to bring us anything new. They are content to revive the farces which have delighted us in days gone by; and which we are happy to see again, albeit in a guise of variations unknown to the original book. But last night the Company presented "La Poupee," which, great as are its charms, has not to our knowledge been seen more than once in Bombay before. Eleven years have passed since Vaudrain's comic doll first took London by storm at the Prince of Wales's Theatre; so that the confidence of the Ellis Company in billing "La Poupee" for two performances was perhaps justified.

Last night "La Poupee" was played by Miss Lizzie Primmer, who was perhaps in her best part. Miss Primmer's mechanical action was as clever as that of any impersonation of the part that we have seen out of London. It is a trying part, too; and it is easy to spoil it. The movement of an eyelid, or a sneeze, will completely destroy the illusion. But Miss Primmer did not destroy it. She played quite well to the end; and those who have not seen La "Poupee," one of the funniest comic operas ever invented, will have an opportunity on Saturday of seeing a play which they will never forget. Mr. Rooney, as the monastic novice, had an opportunity last night and sang and played with unaffected dignity and skill.

To-night: "The Blue Moon."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS

THE GROUNDNUT CROP IN BOMBAY.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the area under groundnut in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 18 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 5th October 1908.)

Latest reports show total area under groundnut at—

British Territory (Deccan and Belgaum of Karnatak)	...	67,000 acres.
Native States	...	25,800 acres.
Total	...	92,800 acres.

28 per cent. below last year's area;

2 per cent. above average of previous 10 years.

The condition is fairly good everywhere.

Since the issue of the first report Poona, Ahmednagar and Sholapur have received September showers which have improved the crop already sown. Information is still incomplete for parts of Sholapur and Belgaum.

In the Native States Kolhapur claims the largest share, viz. 18,400 acres, and has a fair crop.

SESAMUM IN BOMBAY.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the area under sesamum in the British territory included in this forecast has represented some 10·3 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 5th October.)

Area.—The total estimated area under kharif as well as the rabi crop so far as it has been sown and reported stands as under :—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency ...	314,400	603,100
Sind ...	67,300	3,300
Total ...	381,700	611,400

giving a total of 993,100 acres, 4 per cent. below last year's area but 8 per cent. over the decennial average. Kathiawar alone shows considerable rise in area owing to favourable early rains and makes up much of the deficit occurring elsewhere. In Gujarat some of the early crop was washed away by heavy July-August rains and the late crop could not be sown for want of a break. In the Deccan the crop was helped by timely rain in Khandesh, but elsewhere deficiency of rain did not permit full area being sown in the east. In the Karnatak less than 1-3rd. the usual area was sown for the same reason. In the Konkan the conditions have been normal. In Sind the area has risen under favourable inundation and good rainfall by 26 per cent. over the last year's area though it is still 47 per cent. below normal.

Season.—The early crop where not hopelessly damaged by excessive rain has fared well in Gujarat and Khandesh but the late crop is reported to be suffering from want of further rain. In the rest of the Deccan and Karnatak the early rains were deficient and the crop fared badly. September rain, however, has afforded timely relief and improved prospects in many places. In the Konkan the crop is fairly good. In Sind the inundation has been favourable and the crop is progressing well.

SUGARCANE IN BOMBAY.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the area under sugarcane in the British Territory of the Presidency included in this forecast has represented some 2·3 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 5th October 1908.)

Latest reports show total area under sugarcane at—

British Territory	...	47,600 acres.
Native States	...	32,900 acres.
Total	...	80,500

6·2 per cent. above last year's area. Decrease is general throughout the British Territory except Satara, while an increase is reported in practically all the Native States. The condition of the standing crop is fairly good throughout.

COTTON IN THE PUNJAB.

On an average of the five years ending 1906-07, the area under cotton in the Punjab has represented some 7·2 per cent. of the total area under cotton in British India. The variety grown is "Bengals."

The revised estimate of the area placed under cotton in the Punjab is 1,257,700. This is 1,100 acres more than in the first forecast. The area finally returned last year was 1,318,500 acres.

The period from the 1st of August to the end of the first week of September has been remarkable for heavy and continuous rain in the Central, West and South-East Punjab. The registered rainfall has been largely in excess of the average, and this has been generally unfavourable for cotton. In most districts the foliage growth of the plants is luxuriant, but the first successful flowers are seriously delayed. If, as seems probable, the very cold weather sets in early, the picking period will be restricted and the gross outturn below the normal. It is, however, satisfactory to note that there are no complaints of insect pests up to present.

Injury from excessive rainfall and floods is reported from the Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions and from the districts of Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Ferozepore, Mianwali and parts of Lyallpur. The crop is in good or average condition in all other districts.

The estimate for Native States shows an increase on the first forecast and is now 118,000 acres, compared with 156,448 acres in 1907.

THE PIONEER FISHING COMPANY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 20.

The Pioneer Fishing Company has been formed here, with Messrs W. Bern and Co., as the local agents, for arranging for the sale to the different Markets of the supplies of deep sea fish brought in by the steam trawler, "Lark," now running regularly between Rangoon and the fishing grounds located some 200 miles from the port.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA.

Capital Increased.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 20.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Alliance Bank of Simla, to-day, passed a resolution unanimously increasing the capital of the Bank from fifteen to twenty lakhs, the new five lakhs to be in the form of 5,000 new shares of Rs. 100 each to be issued at a premium of Rs. 100 each; this premium amounting to five lakhs to be added to the reserve.

MR. DEMPSTER, Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs, returns from leave early next month and resumes his appointment, Mr. Palmer becoming Director of Construction.

LADY MINTO'S NURSING ASSOCIATION.

The Report of the Chief Lady Superintendent.

HER EXCELLENCY the Countess of Minto presided at a meeting of the Central Committee of Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association, at Viceregal Lodge on Thurday, October 1st, at 5 p. m., and the following Members were present:—Sir Herbert Risley, Lieutenant-General Sir Beauchamp Duff, Surgeon General Bomford, the Hon. Mr. E. D. McLagan, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Ker (Honorary Treasurer), Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Crooke-Lawless, Honorary Secretary, and Mrs. E. Davies (Chief Lady Superintendent.)

The following is a summary of the report submitted by the Chief Lady Superintendent:—

General advancement has perhaps been less marked during the past three months, but, notwithstanding, progress has been made.

With a view to making the Association more widely known, a contract has been entered into with the Pioneer, and a weekly advertisement each Friday is now inserted giving all necessary information. Special terms have been most generously granted by the Manager. In addition to this, it has been decided through the kindness of the Railways to place at all the principal railway stations throughout India large posters advertising the Association, and similar notices will probably be arranged for at all clubs and other institutions in the various Provinces.

BRANCH REPORTS.

Punjab Branch.—Progress of a marked character has been noticeable in this Centre. There are now 216 members, as compared with 174 last year, among whom are included three British and 21 Native Regiments, five Frontier Militia Corps and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The North-Western Railway proposes joining, but the terms have not yet been arranged. The income from subscriptions during the first half of this year amounts to Rs. 5,622 as compared with Rs. 4,274 throughout the whole of last year. The fees during the half year have amounted to Rs. 8,100 as compared with Rs 9,070 for the previous 12 months. It is proposed to abandon the Home at Kasauli (where there are four nurses) at the close of the year, and to locate the whole Nursing Staff at Murree during the summer, and at Pindi during the cold season. All medical reports received have testified to the general efficiency of the Nursing Sisters and to the satisfactory work achieved by them. This Branch has been wonderfully zealous in its efforts to make the Association more widely known, circular letters having been sent around to the Deputy Commissoners of the Punjab as well as to the Officers Commanding British Regiments, inviting them to arouse a more practical and widespread interest in the Nursing Scheme amongst the Europeans of their district. Leaflets have been distributed to the various provinces, and it is hoped that good results will crown their efforts. During the months of July and August the calls were not very numerous, five or six Nurses being in the Home during that period. Since then, however, up to the present time, no less than five requests for Nurses have been refused. There is a steady increase in the demand for Nurses holding midwifery qualifications.

United Provinces' Branch.—By request I visited recently the Naini Tal Home. The past three months have been remarkable for the great increase in the demand for the services of the Nursing Sisters, and great appreciation has been expressed by the medical men, as well as by the patients, regarding their work. The fees received during this quarter have amounted to Rs. 4,097 as compared with Rs. 1,160 during the same quarter last year, and the number of subscribers is now 227 as compared with 188 during the previous 12 months and, in addition, subscriptions have also been received from 12 regiments and eight firms, as compared with one regiment and five firms last year.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—Much progress has been made by this Branch during the past three months, and it has now been definitely decided to abandon Shillong as a Nursing Centre (it being considered far too inaccessible) and to establish in its place a Home at Dibrugarh. This decision has been approved locally, and the site selected appears to be eminently suitable, not only on account of its proximity to both rail and river, but because of its healthy climate. In addition, the place is of some considerable importance for it owns a medical school. The local Government has, therefore, already purchased a very charming bungalow facing the river with a view of the distant hills in the foreground. It has accommodation for the Lady Superintendent and three Nurses. The two Shillong Sisters and one from Silchar will shortly be installed in the new home under the supervision of the Lady Superintendent whose headquarters it will also be. It has been decided that the Lady Superintendent shall spend a portion of her time in Silchar, where a room is reserved for her use. The rainy season has proved a particularly unhealthy one in both Assam proper and Sylhet, and the calls upon the services of the Nursing Sisters have been almost incessant. They have been much appreciated, and several of them are deserving of special mention for the efficient manner in which they have dealt with their various cases, sometimes under very trying circumstances.

Rajputana Branch.—On Tuesday, July 21st, by the desire of Her Excellency the Lady President, I proceeded to Ajmer, the Headquarters of the Rajputana Branch of Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association. I visited the Home, which is pleasantly situated in a large compound where a tennis court has been laid out for the benefit of the Nursing Sisters by those who have manifested much interest in their comfort. The bungalow itself is most comfortable. It is modestly, but adequately furnished, and the sisters are very content with their surroundings, and living in perfect harmony, and are apparently quite happy. They have recently, through the kindness of the Honorary Secretary of the local Committee, been made honorary members of the Club. The fees during the past three months amount to Rs457-15 0, which is a distinct improvement on the previous quarter. On all sides I hear that the Nursing Sisters are much appreciated, and that they have proved themselves thoroughly efficient.

Burma Branch.—During the past three months the Nursing Staff of this Branch has been increased by one Nurse, who has been located at Maymyo. A second Nurse is expected to arrive from England in October, thus making a total of six in all in this centre. It would have been possible to supply the Nurses required by recruitment out here, since the local Committee were willing to accept such provided that they were English-trained and were diplomed midwives, but unfortunately this special qualification was wanting in each candidate who made application for appointment under the Association at that particular time. Since the starting of this Branch in March last, Rs. 1,100 have been remitted in fees to the Central Committee. There is every reason to believe that the presence of the Nursing Sisters in Burma has proved a great source of comfort and satisfaction locally.

Central Provinces.—This Branch seems to be progressing well, and I understand that the local Committee are quite content with the professional knowledge and skill of their two Nursing Sisters.

The amount of fees earned during the past three months represent Rs. 480, a fairly creditable sum from so small a centre.

Bengal Branch.—With reference to the formation of a Branch in Bengal of the Nursing Association, there is ground for much encouragement, for the proposal seems to have been favourably received in that Province and the general opinion is that it would be advisable to ask Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association to take over the duty of providing efficient nurses for private individuals in the Province of Bengal—subject to the proviso that a certain number of appointments be reserved for locally trained nurses. Her Excellency has expressed her willingness to consider this proposal, and has suggested that one-third of the appointments be reserved for this purpose.

NEW RULES.

The following rulings were placed before the Central Committee and were formally sanctioned.

A definite ruling regarding the question of a retaining fee to be charged in all maternity cases having been demanded by the Branches, it was agreed that fees should be charged from the specified date whether the services of the Nursing Sister were required or not.

The demand from the Branches for Nurses with midwifery qualification having become more and more pronounced, it was ruled that, in future, all Nursing Sisters must hold their midwifery diploma with the additional experience of private nursing.

It is obvious that a varying standard of qualifications is bound to present complications as far as the organization of the Association is concerned.

The messing allowance granted to Nursing Sisters when travelling on duty was increased from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per diem, the former sum having proved insufficient.

When a Nurse is demanded by a non-subscriber, the said nurse is liable to be recalled upon 24 hours' notice, if a subscriber should require her services, unless the applicant at once forwards the usual qualifying subscription (according to income) to the Local Branch.

Those persons who tender their subscriptions to cover an immediate case of sickness, will be required to pay at full non-subscribers' rates (such rates also to be regulated according to income) for a period of one week before being permitted to enjoy the privilege rates conceded to subscribers.

A POLAR BEAR FIGHT.

PHOTOGRAPHS of an actual fight between Polar bears in their Arctic home—unquestionably the first ever taken—have just been brought back from Baffins Bay by M. Claude Albaret, a young French journalist, who went on the steamship "King Edward" on a sealing expedition from St. John, New Foundland. This is how he describes the incidents that enabled him to take these unique snapshots :—

"Embarked as a paying passenger on the "King Edward," naturally profited by this privileged position to follow the campaign as an amateur. A verbal agreement between the captain and me authorised him to call upon me for my services whenever he might need them. I made only one restriction, and this seemed childish to the old sea dog, accustomed as he was to massacre from twenty to thirty thousand seals, each year; but I specified that under no circumstances should I be called upon to put to death any living creature of any kind soever. I had reason to congratulate myself on this clause. It seemed to me that I should be haunted by remorse if I had participated in the frightful massacres of which I was the reluctant witness when the seals cried out almost like children under the cutlasses of the throat cutters.

One morning, as was my custom, I had taken my place in a canoe with two hunters. It was my duty to explore minutely with the aid of a powerful field glass the rocks along shore, and to point out to my companions the little creeks in which seals had lingered to browse upon the lichens. Rowing in the direction I indicated, the Newfoundlanders approached near enough not to waste their powder. And we resumed our chase, taking mental note of the spots in which we should collect our booty on our return.

About 11 o'clock, as we were rowing back to the "King Edward" after a fruitful hunt which had put my companions in great good humour, my glasses revealed to me a most uncommon sight. Less than half a mile away two white bears were walking up and down upon a point of the bank, with the air of naturally inviting each other to fight, neither being able to make up his mind to begin the attack, just like a pair of street dogs that provoke each other with snarling lips for a long time before they let their quarrel come to biting.

After rowing for a good quarter of an hour we at last understood the cause of the trouble; the two brutes were longing, with an equal appetite, to set their teeth into the juiciest parts of a young seal which we had shot two hours ago. Their intelligence too limited to make a bargain as wolves would have done and divide the prey between them, each of them intended to profit alone by the windfall.

Hidden behind a rock, we watched the strange procedure of the two rivals. When they grew tired of growling their anger from a safe distance they each made use simultaneously of the same strategem. Pretending, as it were to take no further interest in the adventure, they took to the water without even casting a last regretful look at the prospective feast. But when they were about forty yards apart the temptation appeared to become too strong, and, each describing a sly circle on his own account, they both pushed straight for the carcass. At this moment they seemed suddenly to discover that they were mutually trying to deceive each other, and, changing direction they plunged at one another swimming and emitting grunts of defiance. In their bear language they must have been insulting each other like the heroes of Homer: 'Scoundrel! I will get you this time' Were they going to bluff as they had first been doing? No! Their hunger, without doubt gave them courage. With furious roars they came together at last in a body-to-body struggle that flecked with foam their thick fur and its yellowish reflections.

And we were attentive witnesses of this duel in the Arctic seas, so often described by navigators, but which the camera was going to put on record for the first time. Countering with their massive paws, swiftly parrying blows, executing feints that were truly worthy of a fencing master, the two combatants presented an extraordinary sight. But the fall of some object in the canoe suddenly revealed our nearness to them, and with a sudden dive they disappeared, reconciled in the face of a common peril."

RASH TRAMCAR DRIVER.

BEFORE a Bench of Honorary Magistrates consisting of the Hon'ble Hill Trevor and Mr. Motilal Jamnadas Sevaklal, at Girgaum, yesterday, Mahomed Hayat Golam, a driver, was charged with disobeying the lawful orders of the police and colliding his car with a labour cart driven by Rama Kashiram on the 17th instant. The complaint was that the accused was informed to allow the cart, which was heavily laden, to cross over the line when he was at a distance of several yards and hands were raised and signals made to stop the car. Unmindful of the hints the accused drove in the car and damaged the cart, severely injuring one of the bullocks. The accused was fined Rs. 40 out of which Rs.15 were awarded to the complainant Rama as compensation for the injury to his animal. If the hospital charges exceeded Rs. 15 Rama was directed to seek his remedy in a Civil Court. In default of the payment of the fine the accused was ordered to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

PIECE-GOODS TRADE.

The Present Depression.

There does not seem to be much room for doubt that the piece-goods trade in India has now reached a critical period in its history, writes the "Statesman." Last Monday was the well-known "Lucky Day" on which Marwari traders are wont to enter into large forward contracts, believing it to be a really lucky day for commencing their speculations, and merchants usually book orders for thousands of packages, the average being something between 40,000 and 50,000 cases but the sales effected on Monday were exceedingly poor and for all practical purposes this year's Lucky Day sales must be regarded as a failure. It has been an open secret that this class of goods has scarcely moved at all, and that there has been an enormous over-stock during the last two years.

Several causes have conspired to make it exceedingly difficult for most persons engaged in the trade to come out of the business without at any rate having to meet heavy losses. As might have been expected, some traders have been already forced into the Insolvency Court, at least one among them being a big holder of stock, and it is feared that the next month or two will find a number of other firms in the hands of the Official Assignee.

After waiting for more than two years for things to brighten up, most, people in the trade are inclined to take a very pessimistic view of things, the situation being certainly very far from hopeful. A few months ago there was a slight revival, prices moved up a bit as the demand began to appear, but the hopes which the improvement raised were soon dashed and according to many large Marwari arms. matters have been going from bad to worse.

All day on Monday last there was a constant stream of Marwari merchants to the offices of the European piece goods merchants. They were all in good humour, but none of them seemed eager to do any business. The largest crewd was at Messrs. Ralli Brothers, numbers of Marwaris waiting on the footpath and questioning those leaving as to what business was done, and the almost invariable reply was "nothing."

The Marwaris say that the condition of the market made it exceedingly unwise to undertake responsibility in regard to goods which they could not dispose of. After the disastrous year which they had just gone through they had no heart left for speculation. The year was a bad one for dealers in almost every kind of goods except sugar, and even those who had made good profits out of his commodity would probably have to meet losses very soon.

A LESS GLOOMY VIEW.

There were some, however, who took a less gloomy view of the position and thought that a better time was not far distant. They were of opinion that the greatest factor in the depressed state of the market was the famine up-country. This had, they believed, a hundred times more to do with the stagnation and overstocking of the market than the Swadeshi boycott agitation, and the ample rainfall reported from all parts of the country would so improve the position that buyers would come rushing in.

As against this, it was urged by other bystanders that the rain upon which so much was being built was like the deluge that had fallen in Hyderabad, and that it had in many places done more harm than good. One man asserted that the rainfall had been so excessive in Rajputna that bajra was selling there just now at seven seers per rupee.

Representatives of European firms, who have been interviewed, while admitting that the sales so far as they had gone were very poor, felt pretty confident that a very much improved state of things was not very far off. The present depression was due not so much to the "Swadeshi" agitation as to several other local conditions. There had been several failures among those engaged in the piece-goods trade and there was a general want of confidence. It was chiefly owing to this that the market was rather disorganised. Buyers chuld not get credit and movement of piece-goods was restricted.

Another gentleman gathered from his brokers and others that some dealers had made arrangements not to buy forward goods till after the end of the year. Ready goods were, of course, selling but in small lots. He expected a lot of good to result from the improved crop prospects up-country, where there were no stocks of piecegoods at all. He did not anticipate much benefit from the cotton strike at Home unless it lasted some time.

A different view was expressed by the representative of another firm. He thought that the cotton lock-out was about the very best thing that could have happened for this market. It was true that in Calcutta there were enormous stocks, but there were no stocks at all up-country. As soon as the people there found themselves in a better position there was certain to be a more or less big demand for piece-goods. Then if there was a big rise in the price of raw cotton, as seemed very likely, the stocks, big as they were, would disappear. It must be remembered that China had come into the market as a buyer. Though the present position of the piece-goods market was certainly not a atisfactered one, there was likely to be a good demand in the near future. As propable failures and forced sales of stocks, the creditors would see that their self-interest demanded that there should be no forced sales under the hammer, as this would depress prices very much. When a big dealer failed a short time ago those concerned had found no difficulty in preventing the sale of the goods by auction.

Inquiries show that the Lucky Day sales actually total about 10,000 packages in all. Of this amount some portion attually appertain to the two preceding days and most of the goods changing hands are of the coarser kinds and also include prints and other classes of cotton. Then again amdani or forward orders form only a small proportion of the total which is made up mostly of "ready" good that is to say, goods already in the country. Furthermore the prices it which business was done excessively low, practically the lowest point yet reached Many of the European firms found these prices prohibitive and declined to do business at those rates except for very small lots. It is said that these rates mean a dead loss of 4 to 8 annas, and in some cases of as much as 12 annas per than of cloth.

FAILURES OF MARWARI FIRMS.

On the top of some more or less large recent insolvencies of this sort comes the adjudication of Messrs. Shewdass Bissessur Dass. On the last day, before the closing of the High Court, Mr. Avetoom, instructed by Babu Charoo Chander Bose, applied before Mr. Justice Coxe, Vacation Judge, for the adjudication of this firm under Section 9 of the Insolvents' Act. The application was at the instance of a body of creditors headdd by Bannay Chand Ramlall, the debts amounting to about Rs. 70,030 as against assets estimated at Rs. 10,000, out of which, it was alleged the adjudicated firm had made a benami transfer to the extent of Rs. 8,000. This was the main ground upon which the Court was asked to declare Shewdass Bissessar Dass to be insolvent. The application was opposed by these gentlemen, and after hearing both sides, his lordship gave the firm a chance by directing them to furnish security by the 6th instant, warning them that, in default, the adjudication order would issue. They have failed to give the required security and the adjudication order has now been made.

Yet another application of the kind, of which, it is said, there is a regular crop almost ready to be placed before the Court was heard by Mr. Justice Sharfuddin yesterday. In this matter Babu Charn Chander Bose applied on behalf of his clients, Chotay Lall Luchminarain, for an order of adjudication under Section 9 of the Act, against Messrs. Tolaram Shamshuka, the principal proprietor of which is Lunkaram. The adjudicating creditors' debts do not amount to much, his application setting out only Rs. 1,896, but, it is alleged, that the liabilities will exceed Rs, 20,000. The petition stated that the firm who carries on bnsiness in piece-goods from 97, Cross Street had departed from his place of business with the object of delaying and defeating his creditors, who said they could not find them or any of their gomashtas in the shop and they believed the business had been closed.

The usual order under Section 9 was made.

THE SAFETY OF RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

What the Railway Companies are doing.

The orders recently issued by the Railway Board to Railway Administrations in India to remove from first and second class carriages the continuous foot-boards and handrails which rendered it so easy for robbers to enter or leave compartments at will, or to perambulate a train from end to end without risk of injury or fear of detection are being carried out, and according to railway men these precautions will go a long way towards making the running train thefts so frequent of late and other crimes impossible.

Prior to this order of the Railway Board, says the "Statesman," some railway companies had already caused the footboards and handrails on certain classes of carriages to be removed. It would seem that after the affair in the Darjeeling Mail in which Messrs. Coates and Smart were assaulted at night, the Eastern Bengal State Railway took immediate action so far as concerned the saloons in which their officials travelled and many of these have no footboards exc atept the door leading in the saloon and the one in front of the entrance to the servants' portion of the carriage.

Since the order, however, the first and second class carriages of the other lines running in Calcutta are being similarly treated. Some little inconvenience has been caused on the East Indian Railway by reason of a whole train at a time being taken to the Lillooab workshops for the necessary alterations, as the staff have at present to cope with the heavy rush of pooja trippers returning to their respective headquarters. After all the vehicles running on the Punjab Mail have been dealt with, those on the Bombay Mails, Loop Mails, and Express and passenger trains will be taken in hand. It will therefore be easily understood that the completion of these changes will occupy some time.

Similarly, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and Bengal-Nagpur Railway, carriages used on the most important trains and those which have long night runs will be first attended to.

It should be stated, however, that some of the older railway employees doubt if the steps being taken will altogether prevent thefts and other crimes. They say that in the first place there is nothing to prevent a man so inclined from surreptitiously boarding a train from the off side as it begins to move out of a station. Then again except in the case of the more modern type of carriages the doors of the first and second class carriages are at either end and the removal of the footboards and handrails will hardly prevent a determined and active man from getting from one vehicle to another as he can easily get the necessary support from the intervening buffers. They admit, however, that his movements will be limited to those two carriages and that unless the man has nerve and some practice there is considerable danger of his being thrown off by the oscillation of the train.

Another railway man said that some train thieves manage to get on the roof of one of the carriage and by fixing a rope round the holes through which lights are lit into the compartments find no difficulty in discending into the compartment. These men from carriage to carriage while the train is in motion and similar tactics can no doubt be adopted after the removal of the footboards and handrails.

As against this view, is must be remembered that a man will have to climb to the roof of a carriage of a passenger train while it is in a station and there are more chances of his detection than against it..

Everybody, with knowledge of running trains, agree in the wisdom of the step decided upon and consider it a far better arrangement than adopting the electric alarm bell attached to most of the coaches on the Sara side of the river (E. B. S. R.) or any of the numerous devices with which would be inventors have flooded the several railway administrations during the last few months. The best of these appears to be one which has projections barring the way from one carriage to another and revolving in such a way as to throw any one who attempts to grasp it while a train is in motion.

THE WATER RATS' PROTEST.

To meet the objections of the music-hall artistes who claimed that a scene in "The Marriages of Mayfair" held them up to ridicule, Mr. Arthur Collins has promised that the name of the Water Rats (an organisation of music-hall artistes) shall be deleted from the play, and that no further use of the Water Rats anthem shall be made. We are accustomed to protest at "Drury Lane," said Mr. Cecil Raleigh, joint author of the piece. "Last year in "The Sins of Society," there was a pawnbroker. Not long after the piece had been produced I received a solemn protest from the Secretary of the Metropolitan Pawnbroker's Protection Society saying that words spoken in the dialogue of this pawnbroker were detrimental to the character and repute of pawnbrokers in general, and that as I help pawnbrokers up to ridicule he, in the name of his society, must request me to eliminate the matter which he took exception.

"I had a delightful correspondence with him, at the end of which he suddenly said that he thought I was laughing at him. This is a thing that I never do. I am always in earnest—bitterly in the earnest—as I was when I answered a man who rushed up to the office of the Lane just before the production of "The White Heather" and told that his was the only family in Scotland called McClintock. He insisted that the hero should at once be renamed, request with which I did not comply. Another man wrote us an abusive letter every week because he said his name was something like that of the character who in one of our plays fell down dead in the Stock Exchange. I often wondered why the porters in Billingsgate Market did not protest because we showed some fish at the bottom of the sea in The White Heather.'"

The Variety Artistes Federation has refused to receive a depatation from the music-hall agents with regard to the dispute on the commission question.

The agents recently signified their willingness to refer to arbitration what they state is the only subject matter in dispute—namely the "limited re-engagement clause" in contracts. It is stated that many of the agents at the private meeting on Tuesday were in favour of accepting the federation's terms.

JUTE GROWING IN LOWER ASSAM.

An Important Experiment In Kamrup.

Jute growing in Lower Assam, notably the Kamrup District under European supervision, and with European capital is at present quite in its infancy, writes the "Statesman." Two plantations were started towards the end of last year: one by a company with a comparatively large area at Baroma some twenty miles to the north-west of Rangia; the other a private concern, far in the jungles, some five miles, as the crow flies, from the new Gauhati-Dhubri Railway and an equal distance from Rangia.

That jute will grow in this district, producing a fibre of the best quality, and yielding a good average outturn per acre, given of course good retting water, is beyond question. The soil is rich, the rainfall fairly equally distributed, and the climate all that the plant can desire. When there are better facilities for transport, which will come when the Gauhati-Dhubri Railway is opened, the future of the industry should be assured. The experience gained in this Lower Assam district is that on land newly opened out jute will not thrive unless it is allowed to lie fallow, after being either once clod-hoed, or ploughed—the former for choice—for at least six months before it is finally prepared for sowing. Even then the crop will be below the average and weeding expenditure heavy. The next year's crop, however, especially if it is preceded by one of mustard, will, do well, giving a plant of great length, a white and silky fibre, and a yield well about 15 maunds to the acre. The advantage of sowing jute and mustard in rotation is the small amount of cultivation required for both crops—three to four ploughings and from one to two ladderings, the latter to break up the clods and to collect the weeds. These collected and burnt in heaps are most beneficial to the soil. The jute requires one weeding, and not always that; the mustard requires none. Little or no thinning is required, if the jute is carefully sown, mixed with an equal weight of earth. The small amount of weeding required is

AN IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION

as this operation is both tedious and expensive. The villagers neither thin nor weed their jute crops, the cultivation preparatory to sowing being of the slightest possible character. They pick out the best pieces of land preferably those where the buffaloes have been long tethered, and old village sites. After two or three ploughings they do little or no weeding and the jute comes up vigorously and by degrees kills the jungle. They never manure any of their crops, though they have an unlimited supply at their doors.

Labour is fairly plentiful and of two kinds: Hindu and Kachari, both good, but the latter is preferable, the men being of better stamina and harder workers. More tact, however, is required in the management of the Kachari, though a Manager without this qualification is useless for working either class of labour. It seems strange to one used to working Kachari labour on a tea estate in Upper Assam to find how different the Kachari is in his own district. At home he is much inclined to skimp his work, and on the least disagreement as regards its quality he will shoulder his hoe and march to the godown, which means that he is going to stay no longer where his work is examined too closely. In Assam he works harder, preferring to have nothing to do with duffadars but to take what advance he requires direct from the Sahib. He is most punctilious in refunding any loan, and in 99 cases out of 100 the money is perfectly safe with him, as it will be returned in kind or in labour. It should have been mentioned that on a tea garden the Kachari is worked almost entirely through the duffadar, accepting his overtime payments from him, and advances. If his village is near the estate he will very often bring in his ploughing bullocks to give a helping hand, for his ordinary day's pay. There is this advantage also in this district, that if there has been too much rain for the small jute plants, and there is no chance of their growing to a paying size, the land can be ploughed up, and aus paddy sown after the cultivation the land has received for jute, one or two ploughings will suffice, and given ordinary weather the results pecuniarily will not come far short of what would have been received had the jute done well. Good clean retting water and a river near by for washing the fibre are of course indispensable for obtaining jute of the best quality. The native grower is extraordinary in this respect; if dirty water is near and clean water only a few yards away, he will steep in the former. Consequently his jute, though of good length, is always more or less dirty in colour; whereas were he more careful in his choice of steeping water there is no reason why his jute should not be among the finest that goes to the Calcutta market.

There was a good deal of talk some two years ago as to legislation being required to penalise the practice of

WATERING JUTE

sold by ryots and others; but is it at all surprising that such a practice exists when buyers systematically cut a certain percentage from the weight of a consignment whether it has been carefully dried or not? Take the case of a European grower, who thoroughly dried his jute and allowed none to be baled which showed the slightest sign of moisture. Yet on two consignments sent to two different firms in one 5½ per cent. was deducted with the remark that the loss in weight was "small for a consignment coming from Assam!" From the other nearly 1½ per cent. the loss in weight being attributed to "partly from dryage, and partly from theft." It is difficult quite to understand either reason, more specially the latter, as being packed in bales petty thieving would be next to impossible and should easily have been detected before delivery was taken from the steamer companies. The ryots and two professional retters from Narsingunge frequently pointed out the futility of careful drying, as a certain percentage was sure to be deducted from the weight sent. This being the case, there seems occasion for wonder that the practice of watering is not resorted to more frequently than it is. The only way to stop or lessen practice is to accept the vendor's weight for properly dried jute.

Much has been written as to jute being an easy and inexpensive crop to grow and prepare, the writers seldom taking it into consideration that remunerative crop cannot be produced on land newly opened out unless pieces such as old village sites, spots on which cattle have been tethered can be obtained—a difficult matter when from five to six hundred acres are to be planted. In this Kamrup district, on starting a jute plantation the first year should be spent in giving the land on which it is intended to grow it one or two clod-hoeings, or two good ploughings in December and January, and again in April. The land should then be allowed to remain fallow until September, when ploughing operations should be commenced for a crop of mustard. This should be sown not later than the middle of November. During the month of September is the best time for sowing. This crop, if it does not give a paying yield, and there is no reason why it should not, will certainly return the money that has been expended on the cultivation. On its being harvested, which should be by the end of February, and the straw spread over the land and either burnt or eventually ploughed in, jute cultivation should be started. [It will be surprising to notice how clear the land is of all coarse weeds and jungle.] This should not be delayed as the jungle will soon grow. From three to four ploughings and one or two ladderings should suffice to bring the land up to the necessary pitch of cultivation to receive the jute seed. Little or no weeding will be required, beyond collecting and burning the bits of grass and jungle brought to the surface by the laddering or harrowing. Jute, grown on this system, will, as before stated, give good results, provided favourable weather is experienced, and weeding operations may be reduced to a minimum.

The expenditure is heavy; the retting and steeping costing more than the actual cultivation. In the estimates of expenditure per acre given by most writers the heavy cost of these two operations seems to be lost sight of. However, care and attention best owed on these points will bring the quality of the fibre far above the ordinary jute from other districts in Eastern Bengal.

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

CUDDAPAH.

GENERAL.

CUDDAPAH, 15TH OCT.—H. E. the Governor is xpected to visit Cuddapah in the beginning of ecember and to proceed by the Canal to Kurnool.

A large tiger is reported to be frequenting the eighbourhood of Guvalscheruvu, 13 miles south of uddapah. It has been seen frequently and is said have committed much destruction amongst cattle.

The phenomenon mentioned by the Rev. E. Adkin yonr issue of the 10th instant, i. e., the near pproach of the planets Jupiter and Venus, was en very clearly between 4-30 and 5-30 a. m. on the th. A curious effect was produced by some thin ecy clouds. then the Eastern sky obscuring in ole or part the light of one or both of the planets, that they shone out like the flashes from a revolv- lighthouse, appearing and disappearing at ervals until the clouds passed away.

Cholera has nearly died out, but the season of e and fever is approaching. As a protection inst one the Government have long been selling nine in small packets at all Post Offices ; as a ventative against the other, one is glad to hear not only in towns, but even in villages, there e beginning of the habit of drinking only water ich has been boiled, and of eating only freshly ked food. The result of expounding by the e and the printed page some of the facts con- ing cholera and the precautions to be observed voiding it is at last appearing in practical actions private individuals. The useful plan of guard- public wells in infected areas and having the r drawn from them by one set of posts only and them ponred into the vessels brought by the lic is also being adopted.

the establishment of model farms, experi- tal stations, and such like, this District has no part allotted to it up to the present. It is, efore, agreeable to read that at the Industrial ference held at Ootacamund on the 19th ember, in the Sub-Committee's proposal that weaving institutions should be started in the idency, the town of Jammalamadugu was tioned as the site for one of them. It is, of se, well known that there is a considerable nt of weaving carried on in villages near this , and that it has an expert of cloths, such as called Madras handkerchiefs, to Bombay elsewhere. Another product of the District the way of being more extensively used ghout the Presidency, namely, the blue- Cuddapah building stones and slabs. The for quarrying these stones is itself incon- able. Yet the market price has had to be high count of the heavy charges the Madras Rail- has hitherto levied for carriage. These have been reduced, so that these stones should now livered all over the Presidency at a cheaper and be available for many private and public . One regrettable fact about them is that, good conductors of heat, houses built of them ly become very hot through the day and radir- out again during the night. It is to be feared his will be the experience of the residents who have to dwell in the buildings being erected in apah near the Travellers' Bungalow for a Euro- Inspector and two Sergeants of Police. They ntirely of stone. It will be years before trees good shade grow up around them. The central is only 16ft. by 12ft. and other rooms are much ler. No upstair accommodation is provided. April and May they are likely to be as hot as s.

We are now experiencing the calm still weather ween the monsoons. There is a clear sky and g sun with a considerable amonnt of heat ely tempered by a breath of wind. In the nings, however, a faint touch of cold gives a of what is to be expected in a few weeks when mild South Indian cool season sets in. ground has now dried up after three weeks of ly continuous rain. In some localities the unt was in excess of anything experienced for years. Several tanks, such as Durrur, Chinta- ta and Mydakur, got a supply full and are run- over. If their capacities had been twice what are they might have been filled. Their sluices harged the surplus water for days and the first flow was such as to damage both land and ses near the course of the outlets. galachiruvu between Cuddapah town station is full and presents a pretty sight. big tanks in Siddhout and Pullampet ugs received generally less than a full supply. rain though heavy did good to crops which had sown earlier, but a considerable extent of cho- crop pat in just before the burst of the monsoon been spoiled and will produce little or no har- . This is the state of matters in Jammlama- u Taluq particularly. Over large tracts of Prod- ur Taluq there is, however, a fine growth of lum. It is already well forward, and, if not lled by unseasonable rain, should be ready for vest soon and yield a good return.

On the red soils the millets, "korralu" and "suj- ," are now being cut and are in heavy crops pple are everywhere busy in the fields, and the eshing floors, where the cry may be heard, as seeds are poured to be winnowed by the almost perceptible wind from the East, "O, Pololi and ngalabo-reddi, let the wind blow," referring to a ely spread superstition that the East wind is ld by a Pariah boy, Polugadu, who was accident- y crushed to death under the feet of the bulls ngalabo-reddi, was driving on his threshing-floor d to a tone for which misfortune he ade a sacrifice which proved acceptable the gods, who gave them authority over e East wind. Weeding of crops and thining d transplanting of paddy is going on everywhere d women and children can earn up to 2 annas a y at these occupations with the mid-day meal also ven to them, and the supply of labour is at present o more than enough for the demand. Prices of food rains are showing a tendency to slacken, and the xpectation is that, with a good season nearly verywhere, they will continue to decrease. It is id in one part of the District that heavy rain ght to fall on the 24th instant; in another part is predicted that it will be in the beginning of November, and will be accompanied by heavy floods.

OOTACAMUND.

Ootacamund, 16th Oct.—From yesterday pas- engers were booked from Metucherry, where a emporary station has been erected. This is a very reat convenience.

The plague preventive staff is to be done away with from the 20th instant. This it is thought is a very unwise measure, as rats are dying in large numbers in the heart of the Station and Kandal, and telegraphic advices from Madras just received declare these rats to be dying from plague. Would it not be better to keep the staff on untill the station is free?

GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT SPORTS.

The sports and entertainment arranged under the auspices of the Government Secretariat Sports Club were held at the Secretariat on Wednesday and prov- ed an unqualified success. The whole of the grounds on Stonehouse Hill were most tastefully decorated, and the huge tent in which H. E. the Governor was received was very artistically arranged. The Hon'ble Mr. Gabriel Stokes, the Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Forbes and all the officials of the Secretariat as well as their wives were present. His Excellency's Band played throughout the afternoon. The items on the pro- gramme were then gone through :—

At the conclusion of this item all the officials attached to the Secretariat adjourned to the office buildings for a group photograph taken by Messrs Wiele and Klein in view of the retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. Gabriel Stokes. His Excellency arrived at 4-30 p.m., and was received by the Managing Committee of the Secretariat Recreation Club and conducted to a seat in the centre of the group. A move was then made to the large tent, where His Excellency and all present witnessed the finals in the Secretariat tennis tournament. An interesting game was played between Mr. C. A. Souter and Mr. W. Ward, Mr. Souter won by 6—4, 6-2, and was presented with the Silver Cup offered. The finals in "B" section of this tournament were won by Mr. Ananthan, who won the tennis racquet offered. The next item was a tug-of-war between the clerks of the Chief and Public Works Secre- tariat on the one side and those of the Revenue Department and Local and Municipal Depart- ment on the other. The latter won with much ease. The last, but by no means least, interesting item was an obstacle race. The competitors were called upon to pass through a row of record ladders, then clear a flight of hurdles, jump a hurdle over a five foot ditch filled with water, crawl through a net and round a point to the winning post. The distance was more than two furlongs. The competitors with- out exception preferred to walk through the water jump. This was won by Mr. R. Gopalakrishna Iyengar.

At the conclusion H. E. the Governor presented the prizes to the winners. In doing so His Excellecy expressed his appreciation of the manner in which the entertainment had been got up. He also expressed the hope that these sports would be arranged annually. Mr. C. M. Schmidt, President of the Recreation Club, then called for three cheers for His Excellency, which were most heartily given. Much credit is due to the Managing Committee of this Club, and particularly to Mr. V. Sekhara Menon and Mr. Biddish, who were unsparing in making the entertainment the success it proved. It is hoped that these sports will now become a regular function at the close of the season and one that will be looked forward to.

PUNGANUR.

PRESENTATION TO THE RAJAH.

Punganur, 14th Oct.—Tuesday, the 13th instant, was a day unique in the annals of Punganur, and will long be remembered for the function that was held by the American Arcot Mission for the purpose of presenting an address of appreciation to the Rajah of Punganur for the gift of a beautiful building site on which a Missien bungalow is now being erected. Seldom, if ever, in the history of the Zemindary, have there been so many European and American visitors to the town in a single day. The majority of the guests arrived at 10 a.m. from Madanapalle and accorded a reception at the toll-gate half a mile from the town. The Rajah had kindly sent out his motor car and coaches eight miles to meet the guests, thus materially shortening in time the 16-mile journey. From the toll-gate, the procession, headed by the Rajah's Band, proceeded to the new American Mission Hindu Girl's School. Here they were garlanded and then they inspected the school and witnessed the "Kolatum" and action songs, which were well done. The high school and Boys' Ele- metary Schools were next visited, and then all repaired to the site presented by the Rajah to the Mission, and there inspected the new bungalow, which is in process of erection. After a rest at the small bungalow which was presented with the site the guests all breakfasted in one of the partially finished rooms of the new bungalow. At two o'clock a visit was paid to the Rajah's garden and house, and afterwards to the Museum and menagerie.

Soon after 3 p.m. all had assembled in the High School building. As the Rajah and the venerable Dr. J. W. Scudder, the senior member of the Mission, proceeded up the centre of the building, followed by the members of the Rajah's family, they were greeted with hearty applause. After some music by the band, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Wyckoff, of Vellore, Secretary and Treasurer of the Mission. Then followed some music, led by the Rev. T. Samuel, of Punganur. This was followed by reading of the address by the Rev. L. B. Chamberlain, M. A., of Madanapalle, through whom H. H. the Rajah made the presenta- tion of the site and small bungalow to the American Arcot Mission. At the concluding portion of the address the beautiful three-faced silver casket which is mounted on a rose-wood stand so that it can revolve, was presented by the Chairman together with a highly-polished and well-finished rosewood table, made in the Mission Industrial School, Arni, on which the casket and its stand were placed.

The Raja's reply to the address was followed by the general garlanding and a few words from the Chairman, after which the Rev. H. J. Scudder, as the Resident Missionary, expressed the thanks of the audience and the town to the Rajah for his assis- tance and sympathy to the many visitors who had travelled to be present. After the singing of the National Anthem, the function concluded and a photograph was taken.

Then the visitors repaired to the Palace, where they were welcomed by the Rajah, his sons, and his brother the Kumara Rajah, as well as by the Rajah of Shulagiri, who is on a visit to the town. The ladies of the Mission were then presented to the Ranee in the Durbar Hall. Mr. J. W. Scudder of Palmaner, was voted to the Chair for the function in honour of the Ranee. On account of the lateness of the hour it had to be brief. Miss M. K. Scudder, of Rani- pettai, made a speech in Telugu, in which she paid a well-deserved tribute to the enlightened influence of the "power behind the throne," and thanked the Ranee for her quiet but none the less real interest in the affairs of the Zemindary. Mrs. L. B. Chamber- lain then presented the Ranee with a gold and moon- stone pin as a memento of the occasion. Her High- ness read a brief reply, in which she gratefully recognised the work of the Mission and the interest of the Missionaries in her and in the Zemindary.

After tea, the guests departed soon after 6 o'clock, to their various destinations. Thus ended a very memorable day in the annals of Punganur.

MADURA.

Madura 13th Oct.—The question of the con- tinued maintenance of the Madura Technical Ins- titute by the Madura District Board, or its abolition has for some time past been engaging the attention of that body, and the final decision will be taken at a very early date. The Institute has been in exis- tence for the last 20 years, during the whole of which period it has been recognised as one of the best of its kind, and the District Board and the Superintendents have received year after year the congratulations of the Government upon the efficiency of the management. The first Superintendent, who was mainly responsible for its organisations and development, left it after a service of some 15 years upon receipt of a tempting offer from the Government of Mysore, where he is continuing to win fresh laurels as the Superintendent of the Industrial School in the capital and Inspector of the Technical Schools in the State. His successor is a capable officer, under whose administration the Institute has continued to maintain the high level of efficiency it had been worked up to. It would be a matter for regret if some way could not be found for keeping up an institu- tion that has such a creditable record.

The history of the Institute is briefly as follows :—Prior to 1889 there was an Industrial School at Madura, maintained by the Municipality. That year Government sanctioned the conversion of the school into an Institute to be maintained by the District Board with the assistance of an annual contribution of Rs. 1,000 from the Munici- pality together with one from Government based on the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code. Next year Government enquired if it would not be desirable that all public training schools should be under their immediate management. The Madura District Board were then averse to handing over the Institute, and in August, 1891, Government accepted the recom- mendation of the Director of Public Instruction not to disturb the institution until it had had suffi- cient time to develop as a partly Normal and partly Industrial School. The subject was again mooted in 1893 and the Board once more resolved not to transfer the Technical Normal Institute to the Government. A few years later, in 1900, the Nor- mal Section was handed over to Government, and the Institute became a purely technicol school, save for four general education classes, which were sub- sequently abolished on the recommendation of Mr. A. Chatterton.

The functions of the Institute as it ought to be, in the opinion of Mr. Chatterton are these :—

"The only object of the school should be the material development of the resources of the Dis- trict and the whole of its work should tend to that end. The school should be sufficiently elastic in its constitution to be able to take up new work and new developments without difficulty. It should be intimately associated with the District Agricultural Association, and one important branch of its work should be the training of man to manufacture, repair, and to look after modern agricultural machinery. The school should train drivers for oil engines and supply fitters capable of looking after centrifugal pumps and wind mills. It should manufacture ploughs, water buckets, and other agricultural machines, which can be used with advantage in the District. When new industries, are started by the Government in Madras, the school should act as a local centre for diffusing knowledge regarding them." Mr. Chatterton adds :—"In this connec- tion the Madura School has already done useful work in the aluminium industry and I hope it will do equally well in connection with chrome leather. This latter Industry is likely to prove of extreme importance, as its general adoption means a very large saving of valuable raw material for which there is an unlimited export market. The District Board School ought to play a very important part in the diffusion of knowledge regarding this method of manufacturing leather, and the suggestion of the Collector that the school should establish a small leather working department is one which I cordially approve of."

This was what Mr. Chatterton wrote in February, 1906. It was not, however, clear to the District Board whether approved of the scheme thus out- lined by their inspecting officer. For when a little later a scheme was submitted for sanction for a revision of the establishment of the Institute, Government ob- served that it was under contemplation to issue orders as to the reconstitution of the Technical Institute as a purely educational institution. It was this view of the Government, foreshadowed in their Order of October, 1906, that would seem to have precipitated the Resolution of the District Board to withdraw from the management of the Technical Institute, a Resolution towards which the Board had for some time past been tending having come to view it as a sort of a white elephant the maintenance of which was far beyond its resources. The Institute was already costing the Board Rs. 10,000 on an average annual- ly, and it was feared that the running of it on pure- ly educational lines, as the Government intended it to be run, would make it much more expensive. There were also extraordinary charges to be met, for the existing buildings had been condemned by Mr. Chatterton, who stated, a few months before the Government Order of October adverted to above, that he "would strongly recommend the demolition of this very inconvenient structure and the prepara- tion of plans and estimates for the completion of all the buildings necessary for a well-equipped District Industrial School. It does not follow necessarily that the District Board should provide funds to construct all the buildings at once, but it would be well, if year by year they would take up and construct one or more buildings, so that working on a systematic plan the whole design can be worked out." The District Board Engineer pre- pared estimates according to the plan suggested by Mr. Chatterton which amounted Rs. 46,000. The Board has heavy claims on its resources in respect of communications which need large allotments every year, medical, sanitary and other charges. Its resources are further likely to be considerably affected by the impending reconstitution of the District. In these circumstances, the Board re- quested that the Government might be pleased to take over the institution under their management. In that case it was suggested that it might form an excellent centre for the opening of a weaving school, which was greatly desired by the Saurashtra community, who formed 40 per cent. of the population of Madura.

This request was made in November, 1906, and the Government have only recently issued their Order informing the District Board that they are not prepared at present to take over the Board Technical School as a Government institution. The Order proceeds to observe that :—

The school appears to be conducted almost entirely on industrial and commercial lines, and expenditure on a school of this nature cannot properly be incurred from the revenues of a Local Board. The Board is, therefore, advised to consider whether the institution should not be remodelled on proper lines as a technical institution, in which case the Board might possibly continue to manage it. If, however, the Board is not prepared to manage it as a technical, as distinguished from an industrial school, the Board will probably be well advis- ed to close it. If the Board is prepared to remodel the institution as a technical school, its cost appears to be capable of considerable reduction. Paid labour should as far as possible be dispensed with, a gene- ral education test should be prescribed for all stu- dents admitted to the various classes, and the sys- tem of inducing pupils to attend by payment of monthly stipends should be abolished. A proper syllabus of lectures and studies should be drawn up. If the Board considers it advisable to continue the school as a technical institute, proposals to that end should be submitted to the Government as soon as possible. In the meantime the Board is advised to continue the institution during the current year."

This is the situation of the Technical Institute at the present moment, and the District Board will, at a meeting before long, be required to pronounce upon its fate—whether it is to be maintained, remo- delled or entirely abolished. To judge from the attitude of the District Board for some years past, the latter view is more likely to prevail. It is, how- ever, a decision which cannot be contemplated with complacency. It is to be hoped that Government will come to the rescue, for it is almost hopeless to expect the District Board to continue to run it either on the condemned old lines or on the sug- gested, and less expensive new lines, considering the increasing demands on its limited financial resources.

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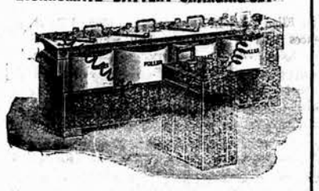

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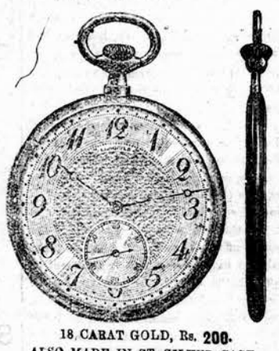

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCT. 19.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 20.

FINANCIAL.

	Sales.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 3/4	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	95 1/4	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	63 1/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24	1/8	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 15/16	1/16	
do. in New York ...	52	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·9		1-2
do. do. do. Berlin...	20·41 3/4	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1/2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th
do Short London Bills			May
3 months' sight.	2	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 2 29/32d. unchanged.
Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77/11½ unchanged.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—
Spots ... Quiet with small demand.
Futures ... ...Easier.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales 4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 400
Imports 5,000
Mid-Americans ... ... 4·99—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 15/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
4·64	4·57	4·55	4·53	4·58
—04	—03	—04	—05	—05
Mar-Apl.	Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.	
4·55	4·54	4·54	4·54	
—02	—03	—02	—02	

New York :—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 68,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 58,000 „
Exports to Great Britain. ... 6,000 „
Do to Continent ... ... 40,000 „
Spot Cotton—9·20—10

Futures—Month of Dec. 8·73—12 } Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to receipts running above expectations.
Do. do. March 8·55—12 }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—8 15-16 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·56—10
Do. do. Mar. 8·48—10
Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

WHEAT.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—1,800,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 52 3/4 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 47 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchgd.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 10 1-2d.
Months of Shipment—November—December—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Firm.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 4s. 6½d. Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [20TH OCTOBER, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent, „ 3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 23rd July
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th July

Money :—
The money market is easy and short money up to one month is not worth more than 2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The market opened unsettled to-day and most Banks were willing to buy Credits at 1s. 4 1-32d. 3 months' sight. Private bills are scarce but some forward bills for December were placed at 1s. 4 1-8d. 3 months' sight. In the morning there were only one or two sellers of ready wire at 1s. 3 27-32d. and most Banks refused to do better than 1s. 3 13-16d. T. T. There is only a trifling enquiry for remittance and the higher rate was therefore available at the close. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27-32d to 13-16d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 27-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	175 1-2

Government Paper :—
The Market opened to-day at 95 3-16 ready and 95 1-16 for the settlement. There has not been much business passing in the Bazaar and the quotations remained unchanged until the evening when there were some buyers for the account at 95 1-8. Calcutta market is steady at 95 3-16 ready and 95 1-16 for delivery forward in month.

We quote —

Cash	Rs.	95·3
1st Settlement „	„	95·2

Bullion :—
On Monday the price of Bar Silver in London was 1-8 up at 24 for ready and 1-16 up at 23 15-16 for delivery forward in two months. The New York quotation was up 1-4 at 52. Locally the market has been unsettled. The opening rate for ready bars was 61 7-8 ex duty, but a slight reaction has set in and the quotation closed at 61 5-8 ex duty. Forward rates are also weaker since morning and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	61	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	14	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Our market is quiet and easier for new crop. There is no enquiry from Europe for early shipment. The market for ready cotton is dull as mills will not buy before Diwali.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	224	Mar-09
Good M. G. Broach ...	232	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	213	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	202-3	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	194	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	196	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	189	„
F. G. M. G. Khandesh	181-2	„
Fine M. G. Khandesh	187-8	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	179-180	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	167 1-2	„

Liverpool Opener :—
Not received till 6-30 p.m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 1 0
Apl.-May ... ... „ 7 12 0 R. D.
Tone.—Quiet but Steady.
Rapeseed —
Brown Cawnpore... ... Rs. 8 0 0 B.T.
Yellow Gujerat ... ... „ 9 0 0 „
Yellow Cawnpore ... „ 8 13 0 „
Tone—Easier.
Poppyseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 9 10 0
April-May ... ... Rs. 9 9 0 R.D.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Castorseed :—
Rs. 31 9 0
Tone—Steady.
Cottonseed :—
Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Quiet.
Mowrasseed :—
Rs. 6 12 0
Tone—Firm.
Wheat :—
White Pussi 85 p.c....Rs. 5 12 0 April-May R. D.
White Delhi ... „ 5 6 0 „ „
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay			1,435
India			65
Indian Specie Bank			51 1-2

Mills :—

David			431
Kohinoor			812 1-2
Manockji Petit			3,533 1-2
Southern Maratha			230

Presses :—

New Mofussil			675
Indian Cotton Co			132 1-2

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary			382 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill... ...			1,105

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej			562 1-2
Tapti-Valley			427 1-2
Ahmedabad-Dholka			105

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	... 1,691	bales.
Wheat	...28,667	cwts.
Linseed	... 1,225	„
Rapeseed	... 67	„
Gingellyseed	... 9,909	„
Poppyseed	... 415	„
Groundnuts	... 226	„
Castorseed	... 7,190	„
Rice	... 476	„
Myrabollams	... 1,654	„
Cottonseed... ...	... 989	„
Mowrasced... ...	... 1,706	„
Gram	... 3,918	„
Joowar	... Nil	„
Maize	... 193	„

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 12TH OCTOBER 1908.
The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..	£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 10th Oct. 1908. By Council Bills	£2,920,753
By Gold	£2,40,248
Balance to be remitted from 11th Oct. 1908 to 31st March 1909	£15,339,019

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Franz Ferdinand," Oct. 20.

Passengers by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Franz Ferdinand" from Trieste and intermediate ports:—

Aano, Revd
Cobbold, Mr and Mrs
Ezechiella Sister
Eva, Sister
Elizabeth, Sister
Fuleb, Mr
Helen, Sister
Henvime, Sister
Jager, Mr
Josephe, Mother
Johanna, Sister
Ivancich, Mrs
Krause, Mr
Kost, Mr
Lizzele, Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Monics, Mother
Mary, Sister
Ochs, Sister
Protze, Mr
Patricia, Sister
Ruden, Mr and Mrs and infant
Sigrist, Mr
Waller, Capt and Mrs
Theresa, Sister

HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.

Previously acknowledged ...	Rs. 85,289-1
A Parsee sympathiser in loving memory of his late departed sister	15
A Hindu friend, N A... ...	101
Sorabji J Lalkaka in memory of Cooverji and Peerozbai (Rajkot)	15
Bai J Vahu	2
Mr Manilal Narottam Chokshi	1
Mr Chhotalal Amtharam ...	1
Mr Devchand Tullockchand ...	1
Mr Ambashunker Vandraman	2
Mr Kilabhai Bollabram Mehsana	10
Mr Shunkubhai Bhulabhai Tarapore	5
Messrs Canji & Ruttonsey Cursondas	50
Mrs Banoobai B Gagrat ...	15
The Trustees of the Dady Manekji Limji charity through Rustom D N Wadia ...	100
Mr J D Bana	25
In memory of the late Bai Perozbai Jamsetji Petit ...	100
Mr Bhogilal Chakoolal Saykaranwalla (Ahmedabad) ...	41
Mr P E Percinal, I C S ...	30
Mr N J Gamadia	100
Mr M F Pithawalla	25
Mr Ardesher Nusserwanji Mody...	100
A G Koreishi (Alibag)... ...	25
In loving memory of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, 4th Bart ...	11
Total Rs.	86,064-1

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depôt, 33 Farringdon road, London, England.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,435
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	65
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,495
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,330
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 / O. 50	100 / 50	6 „ / 14 „	63½ / 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	252
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25 / £12-10	21-15s. / 6 „	xd £75¼ old issue now issue / £16½
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15		535
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½		155
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50		400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50		680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co	250	250	12½		615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20		xd500
Century	100	100	50		385
Central India.....	500	500	85		1,735
China	1,000	1,000	60		1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20		575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50		1,105
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60		800
Connaught	500	300	25		230
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40		250
Crescent	100	100	5		117½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60		1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50		1,125
David	250	250	20		430
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20		600
Empress	500	500	25		275
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	xd	1,520
Gold Mohur	500	500	20		275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20		545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25		460
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60		1,500
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15		125
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35		640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	Divid 75		1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25		280
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10		172½
Jowraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	Divid 35		390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20		400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75		990
Khatao Mackunji	1,000	1,000	yr. 45		870
Kohinoor.....	500	500	55		810
Leopold	100	100	3		52
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40		490
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80		1,520
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125		3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150		3,550
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175		3,225
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...		53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...		20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.		207½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd	720
Phœnix	100	100	5		100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20		620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20		900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6		500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	Divid 50		810
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10		980
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40		560
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd	1,525
Standard Mills	250	250	20		235
Sun	500	500	50	xd	1,400
Swadeshi	500	250	25		170
Textile.....	500	500	45		1,350
Union (V. Gopalji)...	500	500	30	xd	1,200
Western India.....	1,600	1,600	500		260

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd	309
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	¾ c-o		13½
Rack Bay Bath.....	50	50	6		40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10		133
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330		10,000
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	625	82½	xd	2,500
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd	156
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nil.		128
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.		28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40		925
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5		500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 / P. 250	250 / 250	p. c. 6 / p. c. 6		382½ / 275
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd	400
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16		135
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.o. 17		125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14		20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10		195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd.	205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12		150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10		130
Napier Hotel Co....,	100	100	il.		25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½		190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...		27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10		54
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27		450
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25		22
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.		17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8		80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom	20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	O. 75 / £ 15 / D. 30 / P. 150	30 / ... / 30 / ...	... / ... / ... / ...	dis.	12 / 47
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd	280
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd	34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40		610

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,500
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	650	45
Bombay Cotton	125	125	105	105
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	200	20
Broach City	200	200	225	14
Fort.....	475	475	270	22½
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	1,300	100
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	510	510
Hindustan P & M...	250	250	115	15
Hingolee	100	100	110	6
Indian Cotton	125	125	132½	135
Khangaum	400	400	300	25
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	100	7½
Mahuva	200	200	150	Nil.
Mercantile	125	125	50	Nil.
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	275	275
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	1,020	75
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	675	660
New Berar	500	500	510	40
New Prince of Wales	500	500	500	30
Oomri	1,000	1,000	1,025	50
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	1,150	100
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	350	30
Sind and Punjab Co	400	400	4,400	140
Sind.....	200	200	480	35
Surat City	1,000	200	245	24
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld.....	500	500	40	525
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	125	13

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.		532½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „		113
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 „	xd	427½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xi	105

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Miss Ellen Terry in her recently published Reminiscences tells of the white bull which Rossetti bought because it had eyes "like Janey Morris's," but which proved to have a character so different from hers that it pawed the lawn until it was clear of grass and smashed to smithereens everything that came within reach of its hind hooves. This is either a hitherto forgotten inmate of Rossetti's menagerie or the reminiscences supplements that anecdote of the zebu, or Brahmin bull, which had the exceptional fortune for an anecdote to pass through the hands of Mr. Whistler. It is too well known to require even recapitulation but it will be remembered that the point of it was that one fine day the animal in an access of fury tore up the tree to which it was tethered and charged head down at Rossetti, and that the brilliant sprint which the poet made on that occasion round his own garden is chronicled by Mr. Joseph Knight as the one incident in his career in which Rossetti cut a figure that was "absolutely comic." In his later life the poet, when expatiating upon his pets, was somewhat reticent as to his Brahmin bull.

ROSSETTI AND HIS ANIMALS.

One aspect of the question of the relation of the Rossetti to his animals has never been discussed. It is apparently a very different relation from that of Scott to his staghounds or Cowper to his hares, and its nature is partly indicated by the number and variety of the creatures he adopted. There was the wombat which at dinner one day during a fervent debate, quietly stole down from the "epergne" and devoured the contents of a box of cigars. There were the fierce Virginian owls which dashed against the bars of their cage in their attempt to get at Allingham face. Further, there were the two animals which went amissing—the armadillo, which, however, had only burrowed, and duly came up beneath a neighbour's hearthstone, and the racoon, which, having been accidentally shut up in a drawer, hibernated there, and in spring made such thumpings and the whimperings that the superstitious hair of Rossetti rose on end with fear that his house was haunted. In addition, there were such items as Australian laughing jackasses and Japanese salamanders. On the whole, one may say that Rossetti's feeling for animals—except, perhaps, the woodchuck and the first wombat—was one rather of curiosity than affection, and that what in them most appealed to his curiosity was the element of the grotesque or the exotic. In this respect he comes into contrast with Gautier. Gautier also had his private zoo, and wrote its history in a book full of humour and delicate colour-effects, and not the less interesting because the author, quite obviously, has Whistlerised some of the anecdotes himself. It shows him to have had far more than Rossetti of that obscure sense of kinship with the lower creation which is so much in keeping with modern theory. Gautier was, of course, as sensitive to the charm of the grotesque as any other poet of the Romantic school. That comes out in his description of the chameleons in the "patio" of the Spanish inn, but even here what moved him to buy the pair at a duro each was pity. They were climbing up and down a pendent chain, unable to escape at either end, and the spectacle of their powerlessness, by an abrupt but characteristic association of ideas, reminded him of a picture of Goya's representing ghosts trying with their feeble arms of shadow to raise the massive tombstones under which they were crushed. Moreover, he is at his happiest when dealing with the homeliest of animals—Shetland ponies, dormice dogs, and cats. Indeed, one of his cats of the "white dynasty" has achieved something like immortality. This is that Madame Theophile which, when about to spring at a green parrot, was checked at the critical moment by the bird addressing her in human speech, and which, with the reflection "Ce n'est pas un oiseau, c'est un monsieur, il parle," dropped its tail and took to bed for the day.

EXTREMES.

The "Dial" for the first half-month of September furnishes a singularly good instance of a type of character which, although Theophrastus knows it not, is not an uncommon type—one in which are combined extreme competency in the matter of books and extreme incompetency in the matter of business. In regard to books Mr. A. R. Spofford seems to have doubled the trained skill of the official librarian with the instincts of the congenital bookman. He knew books in many languages, and that not only in their outward forms, but in their contents. He had a strong memory, and could put readers on the right scents to follow up on many diverse subjects. He knew on what shelves his books were, and in the heaps of volumes which he allowed to accumulate on floor, chair, or table, and which to the eye of an outsider were mere chaos, he could at once put his hand on the right volume as if the whole were lucid cosmos. But Government moneys had to pass through his hands, and in such matters he was an arrant blunderer, so that one day he was found to be £4,400 short. No one was more surprised than Mr. Spofford himself, and it was a testimony to the known unworldliness of his character that not only did friends promptly make the short-age good but that Government continued him in his situation. By and by the library had to be removed to another building and in an obscure drawer among old letters and odd papers large sums were found in the shape of cheques and money orders. It was the missing money. As repayment had already been made he was allowed to keep it, but the authorities, while retaining his services, wisely put him in a position in which financial cares would not assail him, and he died last month as assistant librarian in the Congressional Library at Washington.

THE PIT FALLS OF SPELLING.

One of the objections which Pitman used to bring against the present system of spelling was that it raised a great barrier in front of the gateway of knowledge, so that it was only after years of labour, and perhaps not without some damage to his logical faculty, that a child was able to master a system so irrational. Naturally a foreigner set down in an English-speaking community and anxious to be "absorded" experiences the same difficulty. Accordingly one such has been setting forth his grievance against the English language, and he has come to the bitter conclusion that the fact that two words are spelt alike is no reason why they should be pronounced alike. The pronunciation of each word in the language must be learned separately. "It is said," he declares that "the English language is the hardest of all languages except Chinese. I am told that what makes the tongue of the Celestials particularly difficult is that one must learn its several thousand characters one by one. But pray tell me what am I doing in learning English if not tasting the experience of a Chinese student?" It is natural that one so situated should lightly turn to thoughts of spelling reform. Spelling reform, however, is a large subject. The facial quality of a word spelt after the traditional method comes to have a charm for a worker in language even when the history of the word—as, however, generally happens—is not written on its face. Moreover there is an inherent improbability that a system which has come to be what it is after centuries of development should be suddenly superseded by one extemporised by a single generation, perhaps by a single man. Languages, however, gradually change, and there is no reason why such changes as English may undergo in the future should not be in the direction of simplification where possible, of orthography.

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